

THE CITIZEN.
Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Drya Winning Indians a County at a Time—Wooley Leaves Prohibition Party—Corner in Wheat Lifts Price—"Billy" Sunday Whipped in Church.

INDIANA GOING DRY:—If the Indiana Democrats and whiskey ring do not get busy and repeal that local option law mighty quickly, it will not do them any good. While they have been fighting over the question, and a few good Democrats have prevented action, the counties have been voting dry one after another, till now there are 43 on the water wagon. In only one county where there has been an election have the wets won.

WOOLEY QUILTS PROHIBITION:—John G. Wooley for years a leading Prohibitionist and once the Prohibition candidate for president, has announced that he is done with the party. His eyes have been opened, he says to the fact that the party is not accomplishing anything, and from now on he will work thru one or both of the older parties. The recent falling off in Prohibition party strength, at the time when temperance sentiment was gaining rapidly, showed the uselessness of that party he says.

SMALL OIL FINE:—The retrial of the \$29,000,000 case against the Standard Oil Co., has begun at Chicago and the first round has resulted in a big victory for the company. The judge has ruled that the trial shall proceed on the basis that an offense was committed every time payment was made at the illegal rate, instead of every time a shipment of freight was made at that rate. This will mean that the fine in the case can not be over \$720,000.

DR. CUYLER DEAD:—Dr. Theodor L. Cuyler, the last of the preachers who made Brooklyn famous as the "City of Churches" a few years ago, died last week. Both as a writer and preacher he has done remarkable work. Among the preachers associated with him in his earlier days were Beecher and Storrs.

CORNER IN WHEAT:—One of those dastardly speculations, the purpose of which is to force poor people to pay a high price for some of the necessities of life, has been "pulled off" in Chicago. This time it is in May wheat. James A. Patten has managed to buy up all the wheat it will be possible to market during that month, and he is forcing any body that wants any to pay him immensely high prices for it. Wheat has been as high as \$1.20 a bushel, because of this deal.

REVIVALIST WHIPPED:—A crazy man attacked the Rev. "Billy" Sunday the famous revivalist, while he was leading a service in Springfield, Ill., last week, and struck him several times with a horse whip. Sunday fought back, and there was quite a time.

BREAK UP LEGISLATURE:—Tennessee is singularly blessed in its government. Just now the legislature has passed an election reform measure, which the governor vetoed. The legislature was about to pass the bill over his veto when a number of the senators skipped out and prevented a vote because there was no quorum. They could be arrested and made to appear if they stayed in the state, so they have come over to Kentucky. Naturally the governor will not issue requisitions for them.

INDICTED FOR GAMBLING

(Special to The Leader.)
Richmond, Ky., Feb. 27.—Circuit Court and the grand jury adjourned here today, concluding the February term. As a result of the strong instructions of Judge James M. Henton at the convening of court on the gambling situation which he ordered probed to the bottom, indictments returned were: 128 for gambling, eight for suffering gambling, three for false swearing over gambling, two for avoiding process of the court, four for housebreaking, eight for malicious shooting and cutting and one for contempt of court, making a total of 172 indictments returned.

There were only sixty-five persons indicted for gambling, but some of them had as many as eight cases against them. About twenty of those sixty-five, it is understood, are residents of this city and about ten who came into the town and took occasion to have a game before leaving, and the remaining thirty-five live in Berea and other localities throughout the county.

The grand jury also submitted a report of the findings in general which in part were:

That the members had labored under great difficulty in securing evidence upon which to return indict-

(Continued on fifth page)

MANY COMING

Crowds will Hear Dr. Torrey—Talk of Special Train From the North—Who He Is, and a Sample of His Sermons.

There is every indication that the coming revivals will be the greatest ever held in Berea, and the announcement of Dr. Torrey's coming has awakened the greatest interest everywhere. In Winchester, for instance, citizens are talking of getting a special train to bring them down for Thursday, and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Porter writes that he hopes to attend the whole series of meetings. It is expected that there will be a very large crowd of visitors in town, and full preparations are being made to receive them. Remember the meetings begin Tuesday and last over Sunday.

DR. TORREY'S LIFE

Dr. R. A. Torrey, the world's leading evangelist who will begin meetings in Berea next week, is of New England ancestry, his people having come over in the Mayflower. At an early age he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated at twenty. He entered the ministry and became pastor at Tarrytown, Ohio. From there he went to Minneapolis where he was in charge of a rescue mission for a number of years.

In looking for a man to take charge of the Bible Institute about to be organized in Chicago D. L. Moody invited Mr. Torrey to come and look over the situation. In 1889 he was asked to become Superintendent which position he holds today though he is not in active service in the school. He became pastor of Mr. Moody's Church in 1894 and continued in that capacity until he was called to evangelistic work by a company who came from Australia with an urgent request from the people of that country. He called as his helper Mr. Charles M. Alexander, whom the people of Berea know. They have made several trips abroad visiting Hawaii, Australia, Japan, China, India, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

To Dr. Torrey more than any one else is due the starting of the great movement which resulted in the Welsh revival. More recently Dr. Torrey has visited Los Angeles, Cal., where a great awakening occurred, and then to Scranton, Pa., where it is reported that 2,400 people professed conversion. He is now in Montgomery, Alabama, where all the city churches have united for a great revival meeting.

A TORREY SERMON

"He that winneth souls is wise,"—Prov. xi. 30.

If I was to go up and down the streets of Birmingham and ask the different men and women whom I met, "Whom do you regard as the wise man?" I would get a great variety of answers. . . .

But when I turn away from men with all these discordant answers and look up to God and say, "Heavenly Father, whom dost Thou regard as the wise men," there comes thundering down from yonder throne of eternal light this answer, "He that winneth souls is wise." Not he that wins money, not he that wins political distinctions and honor and position, not he that wins renown in the field of battle, not he that wins most sport and amusement in life, but he that wins the most men and women to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ, he is the wise man.

Men and women, in the eyes of God the wise man is the man that makes soul-winning the business of his life, and my main proposition this afternoon is this, that every follower of Jesus Christ should make the winning of others to Christ the business of his life. I know that some of you say, "I don't believe that; I believe that the statement is altogether too strong." I am going to give you this afternoon six unanswerable reasons why soul-winning should be the business of the life on the part of every follower of Jesus Christ.

First of all, soul-winning should be the business of life with every Christian because that is the work that Jesus Christ has commanded us to do. When the Lord Jesus Christ left this earth, He left His marching orders to the Church. You will find them in Matt. xxviii. 19, "Go ye into all the world and make disciples of all the nations." That commandment was not merely for the first twelve disciples; it was for every follower of Jesus Christ in every age of the Church's history. If you will take the book of Acts you will see very plainly that in the early Church every Christian considered that the great commission to make disciples, to win souls, was for himself. For example, (Continued on fourth page)



DR. R. A. TORREY
The great evangelist who will hold meetings in Berea next week

PLAN FOR THE TORREY MEETINGS.

No one who can possibly hear Dr. Torrey in the meetings here next week should fail to do so. He stands today the acknowledged leader in revival work. He has been for some years the most successful bearer of God's message of salvation to men. Probably no other man of our time is able to reach and bring blessing to so large a part of his hearers.

No man, whether a Christian or not, should disregard any message from God. Dr. Torrey is more likely to give us such a message than is any other living man. His words are precious and it is a rare chance which has made it possible for Berea to share in the work he is doing. It is an opportunity which cannot come more than once in a life time. It is an opportunity which never comes to most people. The great message carried by God's ministry has been heard more clearly from Dr. Torrey's lips than from any others. The blessings that message brings have been more widely scattered thru him than thru any other man now living. Come and join us. Hear the message and share the blessing.

TIME FOR A PROTEST.

For a good many years now there have been three men who have had more power than all the rest of the United States Congress. These three men, by their brains, their energy, their disregard of moral obligations, and the few which they have inspired in the men they deal with, have had absolute control of all national laws. Their friends have been safe—their enemies have been punished. They have not asked whether a law was wanted by the people—they have not asked whether it would be good for the people. They have made laws to suit their own sweet whim, and the "business interests" with which they were identified. They have opposed almost every reform law—they have refused many of the things that the people have demanded. It matters not that they have, in some ways, honestly believed that they were right and the people wrong—the fact remains that they have disregarded what they knew was the people's will.

These three men are Joseph G. Cannon, Seneca E. Payne and John Dalzell. They are not chosen by the people of the United States—only by three very small groups of people. One of them was years ago entrusted with special power by Congress, because, under the great press of business which has grown up with the growth of the country it was necessary to give some one power to make Congress hurry up. That power was, by a special set of rules, entrusted to the speaker—Cannon. And he has abused that power. He can prevent any man from getting a bill thru Congress—thus he forces members of Congress to obey him, unless they are willing to go back and face their constituents with a record of having accomplished nothing for the district. In this way he has kept himself in power, thru fear. Those that have disobeyed him have been punished—they have had to go to their electors with a record of no bills passed, and most of them have stayed home after that. He found the power larger than he could manage alone, so he has given part of it to Payne and Dalzell. Those three rule Congress, and they are more powerful than all the rest. They can even prevent any other Congressman from ever being able to speak a word on the floor of the House—and not a single bill goes thru except by their kind permission.

These men may mean right—but that is not the way of doing things in which we believe in this country. Naturally they like it for it gives them all the power and their districts like it, for those districts get all the best of things. But the rest of the country suffers, and the rest of the country has absolutely no voice in what laws shall be passed. It is time this should be stopped.

And the time has come when there is at last a chance to stop this un-republican proceeding. There are almost enough congressmen who are against Cannon's system—not against the man but in favor of making him give the rest of the country a hearing—there are almost enough of such Congressmen to win. Another vote or two will make the difference, and if those votes can be won before March 15, when the new Congress meets we shall have representative government again.

Every voter has some influence with his Congressman, each Congressman may help the good work and so every man with a vote has the power to help this fight for fair play. A letter to the Congressman, whoever he is, and of which ever party, will help a lot, for each such letter will make it harder for the Congressman to vote against the will of the people. The Congressman is going to do what he thinks is the safest for him. If he thinks Cannon is more dangerous than his constituents, he will obey Cannon. If he thinks the voters are awake and demand that he do his duty, he will obey them. Every patriotic voter ought right now to help make his Congressman know that the voters are wide awake, and tired of the three-man rule. Write to day.

Old Heads on Young Shoulders.

Our children are growing more independent. It is not the fault of the parents nor of the children; we are not careless, and they are not mischievous. The conditions of life are responsible for the modern "youth"—Famillen Zeitung, Vienna.

These Women!

A woman gets one dozen pint bottles of beer, ten five-cent cigars, a loaf of rye bread and a dime's worth of cheese and bologna, calls it a Dutch lunch, invites 15 men as a surprise on her husband, and then leaves them to themselves, expecting them to get real tough.—Athlon Globe.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Record Breaking Storm—Work for Pure Seed for Farmers—Governor Willson Helps Free Press—Rockcastle Man Shoots Wife—Hargis Surrendered.

IT RAINED SOME:—The big rain storm which came along just before The Citizen went to press last week, was one of the worst that has ever been seen here. The details, as they came in, show that the amount of water that fell was very unusual, and the damage done was great. During 24 hours, according to the Lexington weather bureau, enough water fell to make a covering three and four tenths inches deep all over the state. This was \$1,000 gallons or 339 tons an acre. Figure how much water fell on your farm. All the streams were greatly swollen and in many places bridges were washed out, railroads were tied up and vast damage done. Naturally, there was a big business in the timber products along the rivers. One death is known to have been caused by the rafting—that of Will Creech, son of Joe Creech, of Island City, Owsley County. He was ground to death between a raft and a tree which lay across the stream. The other men on the raft jumped over the tree. South of here there was more damage, and in Tennessee thirteen people were killed. Great damage was done by the flood along the Ohio river, the tide being one of the worst in years.

MURDER CHARGE:—Four brother Sherman, Nathan, Zach, and Pearl Blanton, of Harlan County have been taken to the London jail, charged with murdering Richard Blanton in Harlan County on Feb. 3.

PRESS MUST BE FREE:—Governor Willson, in pardoning the Louisville Herald on a conviction of libel found because of some of its remarks on Judge Thomas B. Cook, declared last week that the freedom of the press is of the greatest importance and that the circumstances did not justify limiting it so that it could not give the people the needed information about public affairs.

AFTER IMPURE SEEDS:—Commissioner of Agriculture Rankin has issued a letter to the farmers of the state asking them to co-operate with him in stamping out the sale of adulterated seed. He asks all to send him samples of the seeds they buy, and he will have them analyzed, so that farmers can be sure and not plant weed seeds.

SHOOTS WIFE:—There was great excitement at the Brush Creek station on the L. & N. a little south of Berea last Saturday when John Drew a prosperous farmer ran into the crowd there and shot his wife. She was about to start on a trip to her mother's in Wisconsin and he did not wish her to go.

GETS 99 YEARS:—Mrs. Amelia Allen was sentenced last week at Jackson, Breathitt, to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for the killing of Mrs. Fannie Tutt.

SCHOOLS DO BETTER:—The last year has been a fine one for the schools of Kentucky, according to reports which are being made to State Superintendent Crabbe. He says there was an increase of nearly fifteen per cent in attendance.

W. R. DAY CONVICTED:—Walter R. Day State Treasurer in the Taylor administration was convicted last week in Jackson, Breathitt of forging the name of his uncle to a \$4,000 note, and was sentenced to one year. He will appeal the case.

BEACH HARGIS AGAIN:—Beach Hargis, the famous, has been taken by his bondsmen to Irvine and turned over to the authorities there to hold till his next trial. He was arrested after a four days spree, in which he is alleged to have tried to kill his cousin. He is said to have got loaded up on bad whiskey preparatory to tearing up the patch considerably.

NOTHING BETTER THAN WORK.

Recently a man wrote the New York Times saying that he was a little more than fifty years of age, and having worked all of his life to acquire enough money to make him independent, and having succeeded, he had retired, and was now trying to make himself happy with nothing to do. He passed five hours a day in reading, three hours in exercise and eating, which left him eight hours, which he found it hard to dispose of. His letter was in the nature of a lament. His bubble had burst. What he had dreamed of being able to do all his life had come true, and was an empty vanity.

Foolish man! The independence, that money brings with it is the least of all our independencies.—From March Farm Journal.

THINGS TO THINK OF

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.
He who pursues two rabbits will succeed in catching neither.

Men who spend all they make often don't make all they spend.

Adam had a right to think his wife was the most beautiful woman in the whole world.

The foolish man can ask twice as many questions as the wise one can answer.

Eight drams make an ounce, but often half that number will make a man foolish and disreputable spectacle.

Many a man has paid a lawyer \$5 and \$10 for poorer advice than his wife would willingly have given him for nothing.—From March Farm Journal.

IN WASHINGTON

All Ready for Inauguration of Taft—Congress Rushing Work at Last of Session—President Roosevelt Winning Final Fights—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1909.

The 4th of March, Inauguration Day, the farewell to Roosevelt and the welcome to Taft,—these are the interests which are overshadowing all else in the Capitol City now. The grand vista of Pennsylvania Avenue is already a mass of color with the flags and decorations for Thursday. Mr. Taft is back in town waiting for the day, and President Roosevelt is working farewell Cabinet meetings, farewell messages, and farewell sensations for every ounce of sentiment possible. The big Taft automobiles have already become a feature of the Washington streets. They are huge affairs, luxuriously finished, six-cylinder, 48 horse power, and emblazoned with the crest of the United States of America. The writer yesterday saw Mr. Taft narrowly escape running down a couple of well dressed young ladies in one of them. The girls were flustered and almost pleased at the adventure, and Mr. Taft from the back seat of the big tennau are them one of the famous "Taft smiles."

Aside from the coming change of administration the chief feature recently has been the rapid and apparently reckless passage of the great appropriation bills by Congress in the last days of its session. When one billion dollars is spent without heed by Congress in one of its "short sessions," there being no River and Harbor Bill and no Public Buildings Bill, and the deficit during the past seven months has already passed a hundred million, and will reach two hundred before summer, it would appear that a country which is undergoing "hard times" might well call a halt on its legislators. The present Congress has spent about two and a quarter billions in both sessions. Unless there is a change three billions will be spent within the next two years. At the same time the revenues are falling off steadily. It is proposed to tax coffee, beer, bank checks, and business incorporations. It is also proposed to issue bonds and "shut" our extravagance off onto our children of the coming generation. Undoubtedly we will have to begin going into debt for the Panama Canal, instead of paying for it as we make it, which we have done up to this time.

SAVES IN WRONG PLACE.

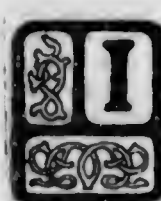
The exasperating thing is that in cases where Congress does try to save it seems always to select the wrong thing. It cannot raise the President's salary \$50,000, and yet is giving \$137,000,000 for battleships. A single gun on one battleship if fired 25 times, wastes as much money as would provide for the increase in the President's salary. Another striking instance is that of the various commissions appointed by the President which have done so much good for the country during the past few years.—The National Conservation Commission, The Chemist Commission, The Fine Arts Council, and the like. \$100,000 would easily cover the expenses of continuing these bodies, but Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee fought like a desperate man to prevent the granting of it yesterday. Yet the creek which bears the name of "Delaware River" is going to be dredged to a depth of thirty feet to allow ocean vessels to go farther up it, at a cost of millions of dollars, simply because J. Hampton Moore, the Representative who wants this done, happens to have wormed his way into Uncle Joe's good graces. The famous (Continued on fourth page)

BALKING the GRIM REAPER in MINES

HOWARD E. SEXTON



READY TO ENTER MINE



IN ITS effort to stop the appalling loss of life in the coal mines of the country, the United States government is meeting with much success. For several months an experiment station, under the direction of the technologic branch of the United States geological survey, has been in operation at Pittsburgh, Pa., with the purpose of discovering the causes of mine disasters and suggesting a remedy.

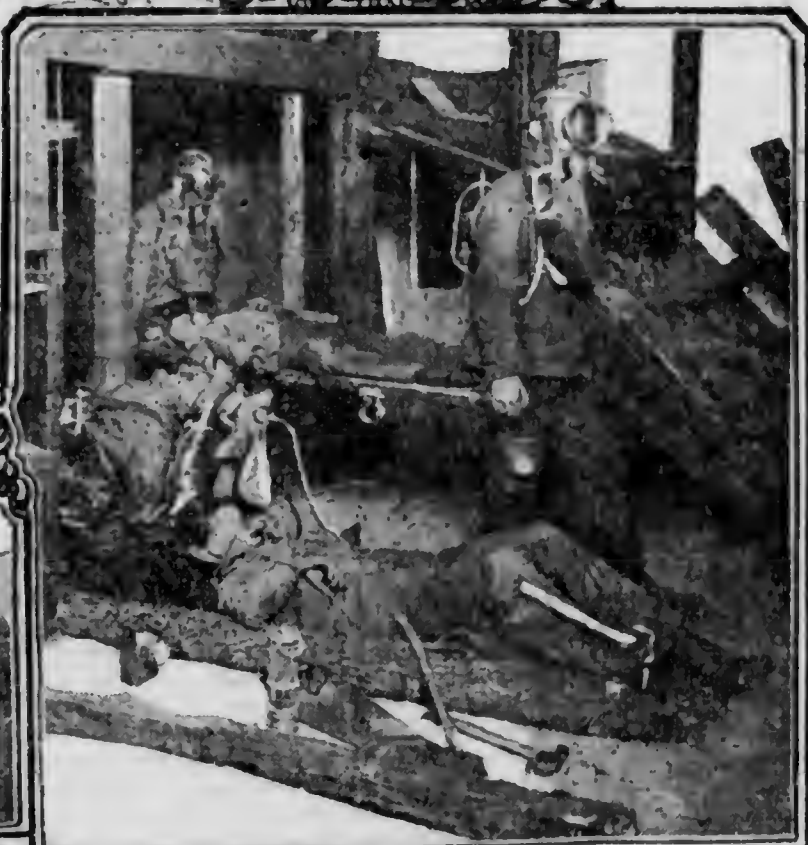
Along with establishment of this station and the agitation which preceded the necessary legislation, there has been a falling off in the number of deaths in the coal mines for the year 1908, and while the official figures have not yet been obtained, it is stated that the number of deaths will be several hundred less than in 1907, which was an unusual year. In December, 1907, four

ergies to discover some method by which this dust can be prevented from being a serious menace to the miners. Experiments in wetting it have been going on for some time, but nothing of a very definite nature has as yet been learned, unless it is the fact that the coal dust does not ignite when there is a great amount of moisture in it.

Every effort is being made at the station to come as close to the conditions in a mine as

of improper explosives, as well as the improper use of suitable explosives, results annually in the waste of great amounts of coal. The use of too high charges in blasting, or the use of unnecessarily violent explosives, shatters much good coal, converting fuel into dust which may itself be explosive and become productive of much further damage. Such explosions often loosen the roof of a coal mine, which may fall later to be wasted, or productive of fatal accidents.

In addition to the actual experiments in testing explosives, important experiments are being made in rescue work. One part of the station has been fitted up as a miniature coal mine. This is a large glass-encased, air-tight room which contains difficult passages such as are found in coal mines. There are also various obstructions similar to what would be found in a mine after it had been wrecked by an explosion; also dummies weighing 150 to 200 pounds, representing asphyxiated miners. This room is filled with deadly gas and a rescue corps of men who are being trained in the work enter daily, clad in helmets which supply them with oxygen while they work. The men remain in this chamber for two hours, removing obstructions, picking up the dummies, placing them on stretchers and carrying them away. There is also in the room a machine which records the amount of work a man may be expected to do while wearing one of these helmets. One-half of the large building in which this rescue room is located is used as an auditorium and several hundred miners and



RESCUE PARTY AT WORK



EXPLOSIVES GALLERY

explosions took the lives of 700 men, one of them—at the Monongah mine in West Virginia—being the greatest mining disaster in the history of this country. There were 356 victims. During 1908, there were but two accidents in which the loss of life was very heavy; one in January at the Hanna mine, in Wyoming, with a loss of 70 men; the other, November 23, at the Mariannamine in Pennsylvania, which resulted in 154 deaths.

Already at the experiment station two discoveries have been made which will tend to decrease the number of deaths in the mines. It has been demonstrated that a number of the so-called "safety" explosives are anything but safe, in fact the statement is made that with the present explosives used in mining, the miner takes his life in his hand every time he touches off a fuse. It is the purpose of the government to continue these experiments until the explosives of the country are standardized in such a manner that the miner will have a definite idea what these explosives will do.

After the government has gone far enough in its experiments, a bulletin will be issued recommending as permissible explosives such as stand the test. The facts learned concerning these explosives will be called directly to the attention of the state mining bureaus as well as the operators.

Perhaps the most important and far-reaching experiments so far at the station are those in which it has been definitely shown that coal dust is an explosive equally as dangerous as the deadly fire damp. This has been a mooted question among mining engineers and miners alike, both insisting that it is impossible to explode coal dust unless there is gas present. That the coal dust will explode in the mine where there is no gas has been repeatedly shown to several hundred operators and miners at the testing station. The experts at the station are now bending their en-

possible. The tests of various dynamites and powders used in blasting coal are being made in a mammoth boiler plate cylinder which has previously been filled with gas or coal dust. The cylinder is 100 feet long and six feet in diameter. Safety valves have been placed all along the top and are left unfastened in such a manner that whenever there is an explosion the valves fly open on their hinges. A series of portholes on the side, covered with one-half inch glass, enables those conducting the experiments to witness the results from an observation house 60 feet away. An explosive mixture of fire damp and air, or coal dust and air, is pumped into the cylinder and the explosive which is to be tested is shot into it from one end of the cylinder, so that the flame goes right into the fire damp or coal dust. Natural gas is used at this station for fire damp, because it corresponds very closely to this deadly gas. The cannon in which the explosives are placed is fired by electricity from the observation house which is parallel with the cylinder itself.

These investigations are expected to accomplish a double purpose; not only a reduction in the number of men killed in the mines, but also a saving of the waste in mining coal. The use

operators have watched the rescue drill through the large glass windows which separate the auditorium from the gas-filled chamber. Although there has been but little opportunity so far for the rescue corps to demonstrate its efficiency at the mines, still it has done some good work.

Once the helmeted men while fighting a mine fire succeeded in bringing an unconscious man to a place of safety, where he was given oxygen treatment and recovered his senses in a short time.

It is not the intention of the United States government to furnish rescue corps whenever there is a disaster. The present corps was organized with the idea of encouraging the mine owners and miners themselves to form such organizations. Invitations have been issued to operators throughout the country to accept picked men to the experiment station, where they may watch the government rescuers at work and later go through the same training themselves, in order that they may gain the necessary confidence in the use of these helmets. Already a number of the large mining companies have taken advantage of this invitation and are organizing rescue corps at their mines, fully equipped with oxygen helmets.

In 1907 more than 3,125 men were killed in the coal mines of the country—a death rate of 4.86 for every 1,000 men employed. This is from three to four times as many men per thousand as are killed in any coal-producing country of Europe, where experimental stations such as the one in Pittsburgh have been in operation for several years.

Full Beards for Farmers.

The protection of farmers and others who are exposed to the heat of a great deal is a serious and difficult matter. Cancer is on the increase, and farmers furnish a large proportion of the cases, many of them being due to the direct effects of sunlight on the face and hands. A full beard for the farmer is most desirable for his protection.

"SKINNY" GOT EVEN

FAT MAN'S MIRTH BROUGHT TO A SUDDEN END.

Things Moved When This Particular Worm Turned—Always Well to Know Just with Whom You Are Joking.

The thin man waited on the corner for the car. His overcoat was tightly buttoned across his narrow chest, and his collar jutted out behind like the rim of a funnel. His hat was pulled down until it rested on his ears and looked as though it had been intended for some one with a head four sizes larger than his. His eyes were red and his nose was blue, and his mustache was about half inches with his frozen breath. Under each arm he held an assortment of packages which he was going to take downtown with him.

The fat man came blustering along and stood on the corner also. His overcoat was thrown open to the wind. The thin man looked at him with eyes that had the appearance of two shoe buttons.

The fat man looked at the thin man and a wide, joyous smile stretched itself across his features.

"Some snow, ain't it?" he shouted, jovially, his fat sides shaking as he contemplated the hunched-over attitude of the thin man. "Some wind, too! Wow! Ain't she a corker? Don't you like it? Why don't you learn to like it? 'S' long as we've got it we might as well like it, huh? Gee! You're a right, you are. You look like a ten-cent thermometer, you do! Wish you could see yourself standing there, with those bundles in your arms. I bet your fingers are so cold they burn your gloves! And your nose—say, it looks like a spoiled pike. And look at your hat! Say, the snow isn't doin' a thing but slidin' off it and down your coat collar! Well, you are a sight to behold! Ha, ha! Ho, ho! Hi! hi!"

He shook and shook and laughed and laughed until he had to lean against the lamp post to support himself, and all the time the thin man's eyes grew redder and his nose grew bluer and his face grew whiter until—"Ow! Ow! Whazzamatter!" yelled the fat man as the thin man suddenly kicked his feet from under him and with a sideways scrape of his own foot shoved a lot of snow into the fat man's eyes and ears after he fell.

The conductor of the car that stopped at the corner at that moment wondered somewhat why a large fat man was scrambling about in the snow looking for cigars and pencils and things, and why a shriveled, thin man, with red eyes and a blue nose and both arms laden with bundles, smiled merrily all the way down town, although the other passengers were demanding that the car have more heat.

Suggests Lunch Menus.

A young woman, a public school teacher in a New York suburb, has formed a lunch club for the mothers of her pupils, to assist them in putting up suitable school lunches for their children. She noticed that the majority of her pupils brought a few cents to school each day and with the money bought their lunch at a shop near by. As a rule they bought the very things they should not have. One delicate little girl made her lunch on three pickles and a roll, another on two chocolate eclairs, for which she paid five cents, and a boy who seemed to have a healthy appetite would get a ham sandwich. The teacher, believing the trouble to be ignorance rather than laziness, has prepared a series of short talks to mothers on the need of good food for the growing child. She will also give recipes and suggests lunch menus, show how the lunch boxes may be packed attractively and when necessary teach the way the various dishes should be cooked.

"Mole Teague."

Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of West Point, is credited with being more familiar with the life and personality of the American Indian than any other living man. Col. Scott has had the confidence of the Indians with whom he came into contact ever since the day of his first service in the army at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota.

He was appointed a lieutenant at that post in June, 1876. In the round of garrison duty, guarding a cattle trail through the Comanche reservation and regulating "sooners" on public lands he made so thorough a study of Indian customs and languages that he became the best versed white man in the intertribal sign language, by which the Indian tribes speaking different languages communicate. To the red man Col. Scott became "Mole Teague"—"the man who talks with his hands."—Hampton's Magazine.

Same Old Style of Cooking.

Prof. Snaggs—Strange there's been no improvement made in cooking in the last 2,000 years. Now, down at my boarding house this morning I had a steak broiled in the regular Pompeian style.

Boogs—Pompeian style? How do you mean?

Prof. Snaggs—Why, seared to a clinder on one side and covered with ashes on the other.

A Color Tragedy.

"Why does Miss Fashionplate look so black?"

"I think it is because she is blue over the yellow outlook for her pink tea."



TEMPERANCE NOTES

SOWING TO THE WIND.
A True Story from Life of a Man Who Failed.

C. N. Broadhurst tells the following story in the Home Herald and declares that it is strictly true. He says: Mr. George Smith was the leading merchant of the city of M—, his big department store was well managed and largely patronized. It was a common saying among his friends that "Smith's store was a gold mine which was making him rich." He aspired to be the wealthiest man in his city—a municipality of a little more than 7,000 population. An increasing desire to be the city's next mayor was also a burning ambition of his life. He ranked high in religious circles and was president of the official board of the church to which he belonged.

Mr. Smith had a model family. Mrs. Smith was a brilliant and accomplished woman, admired by her large circle of friends. She was also very active and efficient in both church and temperance work. Their two children, John, a fine young man of 19, and Mary, 17 and beautiful, had just graduated with honors from the high school.

Ten saloons, whose revenue flowed into the municipal treasury, and whose stream of destruction swept into the homes and lives of a large number of its inhabitants, were thoroughly entrenched in M—. A local option election was to occur Tuesday.

At the breakfast table in the Smith home Tuesday morning, Mrs. Smith suggested to her husband the propriety of advising his corps of clerks who possessed the right of suffrage to go to the polls and vote in the interest of temperance.

"I certainly shall do as you suggest," said the husband.

Reaching his office in the great store building Smith sat down in the chair at his desk and threw himself back in a restful position.

Just then the office door opened and Tom Jones, the leader of the political party with which he was tennationally affiliated, stood by his side.

"Smith," said Jones, sympathetically, "I have tried to place myself in your position, and study this question from your viewpoint, and the unfavorable conclusion at which I arrive is, that if this town goes 'local option' today, your loss financially will be immense, and politically you are ruined. You have reached the golden opportunity of your life. If you will only improve it your political and financial ideals can be realized. You are, so you told me the other day, trying to buy a stock of goods from a merchant in the town of S—, ten miles from here. Take Foster and Black, two of your clerks, with you to help inspect the stock. They will both vote 'dry' if they stay. Leave on the nine o'clock train, with the understanding that you are to return on the train that arrives here at three this afternoon. Accidentally miss that train. Your next train will arrive here at eight. The polls close at six. The 'drys' will have three votes and the 'wets' will win the day." And Tom Jones, the party boss, left the office.

The polls closed at four, and by seven o'clock the votes were all counted, and it was discovered that the saloons had won the victory by only one vote!

Mrs. Smith, with the W. C. T. U. ladies, had worked hard all day, and only returned to her beautiful suburban home at the closing of the polls. When the telephone brought her the message as to the result of the election, she sat down in a large rocking chair and wept as if her heart would break.

At this time John came into his mother's room.

"Mother," he said, "I want to take Slater driving this evening. The eight o'clock train is reported half an hour late, so we will have plenty of time to go for a good drive before we go to the station to drive father home. With your consent, I will take the black team and the carriage."

"Certainly," replied his mother; "the drive will do you both good."

The saloons and their supporters were mud with excitement, crazed with rum.

"John, I am afraid the horses will run away; they are getting scared. Can you hold them?"

"I think so," he answered, as he wrapped the lines around his hands and gave them a harder pull. Just then a drunken man drew a revolver from his pocket and fired it in the air. This so frightened the horses that they became unmanageable.

John, entangled in his lines, was dragged and beaten into a shapeless pulp against the brick pavement. Mary was instantly killed by the collision.

The minister was at the train to meet the belated train and break the awful news to the stricken father.

"Oh, my God! Is it true?" he exclaimed.

He went home a broken-hearted man, and when months later the nomination for mayor was offered him he exclaimed:

"Mayor! I would not accept the office under any consideration. I am forever openly and publicly on the side of temperance and right. I voluntarily placed the curse of rum on this city, on my home, because I refused to vote. I have sowed to the wind and have reaped the whirlwind."

Walking Dresses



THE first sketch shows a very stylish costume in Auhergino Amazon cloth, the long high-waisted skirt is perfectly plain and hangs very gracefully. The direction of the coat is handsomely braided in black, and has revers of black velvet; the sleeves are long and perfectly tight, and are braided at the wrist. The coat fastens invisibly over the left side. Hat of Auhergino stretched silk trimmed with feathers.

Materials required: Eight and one-half yards cloth 48 inches wide, one-third yard velvet, 5 yards coat lining.

In the second a more simple costume is illustrated, it is in royal blue serge. The skirt is cut walking length, and has a box-plait arranged up the center of front, buttons are sewn as trimming to just below the waistline. The coat is semi-fitting and has the sleeves cut in one with the bodice part; the fronts are cut in steps and edged with braid of the same color, braid also edges the other parts of the coat. Hat of blue felt trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

Materials required: Seven yards serge 46 inches wide, 6 yards braid, 4 1/2 yards coat lining.

ROLLERS PROLONG LINEN LIFE. BLACK SHOE THREAD IS BEST.

Hint for Care of Dainty Trifles Dear to Feminine Heart.

All the pretty centerpieces, buffet, bureau and table covers can be kept so much more perfectly in linen cloths and sideboard drawers if rolled round a sufficiently long pasteboard roll. The regular mangle case or tube will fill the bill if it is of the length required. A dainty and washable cover for it can be made, tube-shaped, of white linen, into which the roll should be slipped. One end of it may be permanently drawn together and the open end arranged with a casing and tape, to close after the roll is replaced. On this should be rolled all of the embroidered and lace-trimmed covers as soon as they come from the laundry, and before they have been folded.

One matron tells of a roll on the wall of the butler's pantry. This is a device for linen in daily use; but because of what Howells so aptly calls the "invasive, pervasive dust," the permanently arranged roll could not be recommended for freshly laundered linens.

PRETTY CLOTH WAIST.

As this is a season of vivid colors, even room robes and dressing gowns have taken on brilliancy. One sees less of the pale blues and pinks in ways used for these garments.

One of the new ideas is to use the immense cotton handkerchief called a bandanna, or rather several of them, to make up a short kimono for room wear.

Five of these are apt to make a good-looking garment. One should get them in yellow and red, with a wide selvedge, which does not need a hem or trimming. The edges are put together by ribbon run through button-holes and tied in little flat bows on top.

Toilets of Silken Tissues.

All toilets of dress and of ceremony are of silken tissues. Silk, rather left in the background for several years, is pursued now with a lovely ardor. In plain silks and satins, in ottoman with coarse and fine cords, crepes and metcors, to say nothing of the silk-faced satin cloth and silk cachemire, they present a wonderful variety from which to select a costume. The drapery wrinkling folds of these soft, thick stuffs in their colors show changing lights like those of precious stones, or reflect the metallic glow of silver, gold and bronze.—From a Paris Letter to Vogue.

Fashion for Yellow.

Little by little golden yellow is becoming one of the favorite colors of the year. It shows well under electric light, and is usually becoming. It is now dyed with a golden sheen that carries out the prevailing fashion for gold in everything.

Silk Irish Lace.

Paris is now using the shamrock and Ulster lace crocheted in coarse silk. They are quite good looking and are dyed to match the blouse, as most all faces have been this winter.



Hats of Pearls.

Paris has given its approval to the tiny little headgear made of imitation baroque pearls and finished with a bunch of flowers at the side. The managers of the theaters allow them to keep on these hats, though they will not permit any other kind.

The pearls are strung on wire and made into a lattice work, something like a Juliet cap, and worn over the top of the head. Jet beads of varied sizes are also used for them, with a large bunch of gold ivy leaves at the side.

FEW OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

Learned Professions Offer Little Inducement to Foreigners.

"There are three professions in particular which are attracting the attention of foreigners in China," said Dr. H. M. Perkins of Shanghai in a recent interview. Dr. Perkins has been in China over ten years and is in the United States on a visit to friends and relatives.

"Those three professions are law, medicine and dentistry. The Chinese people have had all three for ages, but their practice has been different from that in other lands, and it will be some time before Chinese competition in any of them will be felt except through foreign training and as a result of the efforts of foreigners.

"Chinese medical men have not been in very good standing among their own people for many years.

"Chinese dentists have come more than their fellows in the medical line, and all things considered, Chinese dentistry, while it cannot compare with modern dentistry as practiced in America and Europe, especially in the former, is far above what might have been expected.

"There are no requirements for admission to the bar in China, for the reason that there is no bar. Each consular court has its rules for admission, and when an attorney is allowed to practice in one court it is taken as an international discrimination if any other consular court does not extend like courtesy.

"There is but a limited field for the law in China at best, and most of it is already occupied by men who are well established, whose business is protected by the intense conservatism of the dominant British. It can safely be said that there is little to encourage a young man entering upon the practice of law in a Chinese port. Unless he is able to buy his way into an old established firm his struggle for business is fully as keen as it would have been at home, and he has neither the field to work in nor the restrictions to guide him and protect him from mistakes as he has at home."

Woman's Pen Picture of Jackson.

I shall see him, I thought, the brave, the intrepid, the invincible Jackson; I shall now be gratified with a sight of the brave Tennesseean, whose valor has secured forever the honor of this state.

I was devouring Counselor Phillips' speeches in a corner, when I heard a loud cry, "Gen. Jackson comes." Running to my window I saw him slowly walking up the hill between two gentlemen, his aids. He was dressed in a blue frock coat with a white waistcoat and a black cockade, and a sword by his side. He walked on by our door to Maj. Wyatt's, his companion in arms, where he put up for the night. His person is finely shaped, but strikingly old and decrepit. He appears to be about fifty years of age. There is a great deal of dignity about him. His language is pure and fluent, and he has the appearance of having kept the best company. He related many hardships endured by his men, but never breathed a word of his own.—From "Life and Times of Anne Royal" by Sarah H. Porter.

Plans to Cure by Music.

That healing by music will ultimately be accepted as the panacea for hundreds of cases of disease which now baffle physicians is the belief of a Boston woman, Miss Christine Brown, who has founded a new health cult in that city.

"The secret of cure lies entirely in sweet, melodious and seductive strains of music," she says. "Musical harmony is a fundamental law of the inner self. To be well our bodies must not only be in tune with the self within, but in accord with external conditions. I believe that music, scientifically employed in prisons and asylums for the demented, will eventually become the means of reforming criminals, and will result in a steady decrease in the thousands who now crowd the insane asylums. It is not necessary that a person should possess an artistic sense or that a sufferer should even have a musical ear to obtain the beneficent effects of harmony."

A Poor Dollar's Worth.

"I'm inclined to believe in fortune tellers," said the little grass widow, "and would if it hadn't been for one I saw up in Sixth avenue. I saw her a dollar and she began to tell me what a fine husband I had and how happily I was married, and what good fortune was coming to me.

"But it isn't true, I interrupted her. 'I have a husband, but he is in England and I am here, and he never has supported me, and I never expect to live with him again. Never want to.' All those fibs she was telling me and my dollar gone!

"Give me another dollar?" she said, "and I'll tell you some more."

"But not for me. What did she take me for?"—New York Press.

Business Reasons.

"That ninth juror held out firmly against acquitting the brain-frenzied murderer, didn't he?"

"Don't you know the reason?"

"No; what was it?"

"He belongs to a publishing firm of legal books, and he wasn't going to endorse any unwritten law business."

Progress.

"How are you getting along at your Browning club?"

"Oh, beautifully. We talk about Browning every now and then."—Cleveland Leader.

Aeneas and Dorcas

Sunday School Lesson for March 14, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 9:31-43 Memory Verse 43, 44.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And Peter said unto him, Aeneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole; arise and make thy bed. And he arose immediately."—Acts 9:31.

TIME.—39 or 40 A. D. Three years after the first lesson. Intervening events, The conversion of Saul of Tarsus. His absence in Arabia three years (Gal. 1:37, 18). His return to Damascus. His visit to Jerusalem (Acts 22:17-21), and departure to Cilicia.

PLACE.—(1) Lydda, now Ludd, 20 miles northwest of Jerusalem in the Plain of Sharon, the old Philistine country. (2) Joppa, now Jaffa, the chief seaport of Palestine, and especially of Jerusalem, now connected with it by a railroad 31 miles long. Here Dorcas and Simon the tanner lived.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 31. The story of the conversion of Paul is passed over at this time, to be taken up in the next division, when we begin the second division of the Acts, the work of St. Paul. To dwell on that great event here would interrupt the course of the history, and is especially fitting in connection with the beginning of his career.

"Then had the churches rest Gk. and R. V. 'peace' throughout" the whole province of Palestine, consisting of "Judea and Galilee and Samaria." A bitter persecution followed the martyrdom of Stephen. It may have lasted two or three years.

The Occasion of the Peace was the trouble that fell upon the Jews in a conflict with the Roman authorities. They were so occupied with their own affairs that they had no time to persecute the Christians.

Growth by Multiplication.—The result of this daily life showed itself in their rapid increase; they "were multiplied." There are two ways to be multiplied—in numbers, and in quality and value. The disciples rapidly increased in numbers, and the aggregate of churches was greatly enlarged. Then each addition of zeal, of knowledge, of wisdom, of virtue, of spirituality, multiplies the value of each disciple and of the church. Every additional gift or virtue or talent in a man is not merely so much added to him, but is a multiplier, for it increases the value of each and every other gift. Add capital to labor, and both are multiplied. Add common sense to genius, and the man is multiplied many fold. Add to these consecration, zeal, grace, and love, and you multiply him many fold more. One note is a sound; add a score or two more and you have an anthem. One color, no matter how beautiful, is monotonous; add other colors and you have a cathedral window.

V. 32. "Peter passed throughout all quarters." Peter's first home missionary work was in connection with John in Samaria (Acts 8). They both returned to Jerusalem preaching in the village of Samaria on the way. Now we find Peter again on a Gospel tour throughout Palestine, preaching the Gospel, and healing the sick, as his credentials, and as illustrating the spirit and nature of the Gospel; visiting and encouraging and teaching the new churches formed by the persecuted Christians, and keeping them in touch with the apostolic church in Jerusalem. The accounts which follow may fairly be taken as specimens of many such journeys of progress, inspection and helpfulness.

V. 32. "He came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda." All Christians were called saints, because that was their aim and the characteristic of their lives.

V. 33. Aeneas. Very nearly the same name as Virgil's hero of Troy. "Eight years." Showing that the cure was miraculous. "Sick of the palsy." Palsy is a contraction of the word "paralysis."

V. 33. "Jesus Christ." That is, the Messiah. Peter guards against being thought the source of the healing. He draws men not to himself, but to the Saviour, and shows that Jesus is still doing the same kinds of work he did when he was living on earth. So the true preacher or teacher always draws attention not to himself, but to his Lord. "Maketh thee whole." The translation "maketh thee whole" is a very expressive term for complete health, where every part of the body is present and in perfect condition.

Vs. 37-43. The disciples at Joppa learning of Peter's presence at Lydda, sent for him to come without delay, apparently with some hope that the unseen Master would work through his disciple Peter a miracle of restoration such as he himself had wrought during his earthly life. Peter went, and like his master at Capernaum, (40) "put them all forth." Then he "kneeled down, and prayed." Then, with assurance of an answer, he "turned . . . to the body, said, 'Talitha, arise.'" If he used the Aramaic, the common language, the expression would be Talitha cumi, differing but one letter from the Talitha cumi of Mark 5:41 which he heard the master speak in the sick chamber of Capernaum.

V. 41. "Gave her his hand," to help her up after she was alive. Jesus took Jairus' daughter's hand.

The Teaching of This Sign.—I. It called attention to the fact that Jesus, whom Peter preached, was alive in Heaven.

2. That he was the same Jesus whose story the apostles were continually telling, and was able to do the same wonderful deeds of love he did on earth.

3. It was a sign of the reality of immortal life beyond the grave.

4. It was a symbol of the new spiritual life from the death of sin.

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MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unpaid fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.

The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

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takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

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That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

MANY COMING

(Continued from First Page)

ample, if you will turn to Acts viii. 4, you will read these words, "They that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the Word"; and these that were scattered abroad were not the apostles, but the rank and file, the ordinary everyday members of the Church . . .

In the second place, soul-winning should be the business of life with every Christian, because it was the business of life with Jesus Christ Himself. What is it to be a Christian? To be a Christian is to be a follower of Christ. What is it to be a follower of Christ? To be a follower of Christ is to have the same purpose in life that Jesus Christ had. What was Christ's purpose in life? He himself defines it in Luke xix. 10. He says, "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." The Lord Jesus Christ had just one purpose in coming down to this earth. He had just one purpose in leaving the glory of heaven for the shame of earth. There was just one thing He lived for, one thing He suffered for, one thing He died for, that was to save the lost. Is that your purpose? Is that what you live for? Is that the one great ambition of your life? Is that the all absorbing passion of your life? If it is not what right have you to call yourself a Christian? If Christ had one purpose in life and you have an entirely different purpose in life, what right have you to call yourself a follower of Jesus Christ? Jesus Christ says in Matt. iv. 19, "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." Are you following Christ? are you fishing for men? Suppose I had asked at the beginning of this service every follower of Christ to stand up, I think that almost every man and woman in this audience would have stood to their feet; but suppose I should now ask every follower of Christ to rise, how many of you could stand up?

In the third place, soul-winning should be the business of life with every Christian, because that is the work in which we enjoy the unspeakable privilege of the personal fellowship of Jesus Christ. There is a wonderful promise in this Book, one of the most precious promises that it contains, a promise that men and women are quoting constantly. I do not wonder that men and women so often quote the promise! What I do wonder is that they quote the promise without reference to the context and the condition. The promise is this (Matt. xxviii. 20), "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Is there a more precious promise than that between the covers of this book? Ah, but notice the condition. You will find it in the preceding verse. Jesus said, "Go ye into all the world and make disciples of all the nations. . . and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." . . .

In the fourth place, soul-winning should be the business of life with every one of us, because that is the work in which we enjoy the fullness of the Holy Spirit's presence and power. Men and women, there is no greater blessing than to receive the Holy Ghost, to be filled with the Holy Ghost, to be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Oh, the joy of personally receiving and being filled with and baptized with the Holy Ghost! It is heaven come down to earth. But listen, that blessing is given for a specific purpose, and can only be had along the line of that purpose. What that purpose is, is revealed in Acts i. 8. Jesus says, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto Me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." The baptism with the Holy Ghost, the gift of the Holy Ghost, is given to you and me to make us effective in God's service. There is many a man who is praying for the baptism with the Holy Ghost day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, and getting nothing. Why? Because he is seeking a blessing that terminates in himself. You are seeking God's blessing, but you are not seeking it on God's line. When you are ready to go out and tell others about Christ as best you can in God's power, when you are willing to go out and plead with men and women and children to accept the Lord Jesus Christ, then and only then can you have the gift of the Holy Ghost.

In the fifth place, soul-winning should be the business of life with every one of us, because it is the work that produces the most beneficent results. There is no other work so beneficent, no other work that is for a moment comparable to the work of bringing other men and women to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to better house the poor, to instruct the ignorant, is blessed work, and I rejoice in all the work of that kind that is being done. But, men and women, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to house the poor, to instruct the ignorant, is not for a moment to be compared with the

glory, the honour, and the beneficence of bringing lost men and women to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. There is no work like it. . . .

Once more, soul-winning should be the business of life with every Christian because it is the work that brings the most abundant reward. There is another verse which I wish might sink into your heart. It is Dan. xii. 3, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." Some people want to shine down here, men and women, it is not worth while. The brightest star in any earthly galaxy will soon fade. The brightest star in financial firmament, the brightest star in the political firmament, the brightest star in the social firmament, how long will they shine? Only a few years, and then they will go out forever. . . .

It don't pay to shine down here. It does pay to shine up there. They that shine up there shall shine as the stars for ever and ever. Men and women, we could not, most of us, shine down here if we wanted to, but thank God, there is not one of us who can't shine up there. There is only one way to shine up there, and that is by saving the lost, by bringing them to a saving knowledge of Christ . . .

Before I close I must tell you a story . . . About twelve miles from where I live, twelve miles from the city of Chicago, is the suburb of Evanston, where there is a large Methodist university. I think the largest university of the Methodist denomination in America; at all events, a very great university. Years ago, before the college had blossomed into a great university, there were many students in it, and among them two young country boys from the State of Iowa—strong vigorous fellows, and one of them was a famous swimmer. Early one morning word came to the college that down on Lake Michigan, just off the shores of Evanston, there was a wreck. It proved to be the Lady Elgin. The college boys with everybody in town hurried down to the shores of Lake Michigan. Off yonder in the distance they saw the Lady Elgin going to pieces. Ed. Spencer, this famous swimmer, threw off all his superfluous garments, tied a rope round his waist, threw one end to his comrades on the shore, sprang into Lake Michigan, swam out to the wreck, grasped one that was drowning and gave the sign to be pulled ashore. And again, and again, and again he swam out and grasped a drowning man or woman and brought them safe to shore, until he had brought to shore a seventh, an eighth, a ninth, and a tenth. Then he was utterly exhausted. They had built a fire of logs upon the sand. He went and stood by the fire of logs that cold bleak morning, blue, pinched, trembling, hardly able to stand. He stood before that fire trying to get a little warmth into his perishing members. As he stood there he turned and looked round on Lake Michigan, and off in the distance, near the Lady Elgin, he saw men and women still struggling in the water. He said, "Boys, I am going in again." "No, no, Ed," they cried, "it is utterly vain to try; you have used up all your strength, you could not save anybody; for you to jump into the lake will simply mean for you to commit suicide." "Well," he said, boys, they are drowning, and I will try anyhow." And he started to the shore of the lake. His companions cried, "No, no, Ed, no, don't try." He said, "I will," and he jumped into Lake Michigan and battled out against the waves, and got hold of a drowning man that was struggling in the water. And again, and again until he had brought an eleventh, a twelfth, a thirteenth, a fourteenth, and a fifteenth safe to shore. Then they pulled him in through the breakers. He could scarcely get to the fire on the beach, and there trembling, he stood before that fire trying to get a little warmth into his shivering limbs. As they looked at him it seemed as if the hand of death was already upon him. Then he turned away from the fire again, and looked over to the lake, and as he looked away off yonder in the distance he saw a spar rising and falling upon the waves. He looked at it with his keen eye, and saw a man's head above the spar. He said, "Boys, there's a man trying to save himself." He looked again and saw a woman's head beside the man's. He said, "Boys, there's a man trying to save his wife." He watched the spar as it drifted toward the point. He knew that to drift around that point meant certain death. He said, "Boys, I am going to help him." "No, no, Ed," they cried, "you can't help him. Your strength is all gone." He said, "I will try, anyway." He sprang into Lake Michigan, swam out wearily toward the spar, and reaching it, he put his hands upon the spar, summoned all his dying strength and brought that spar around the right end of the point to safety. Then they pulled him in through the breakers, and loving hands lifted him from the beach and carried him to his

room up in the college. They laid him upon his bed, made a fire in the grate, and his brother Will remained by to watch him, for he was becoming delirious. As the day passed on Will Spencer sat by the fire. Suddenly Will heard a gentle foot-fall behind him, felt some one touch him on the back; he looked up and there stood Ed, looking wistfully down into his face. He said, "What is it, Ed?" he said "Will did I do my best?" "Why, Ed," he said, "you saved seventeen." He said, "I know that, but I was afraid I didn't do my very best. Will, do you think I did my very best?" Will took him back to bed and laid him upon it, and sat down by his side. As the night passed, I am told, Ed went into semi-delirium, and Will sat by the bed and held his hand and tried to calm him in his delirium. All that he thought about were the men and women that perished that day, for with all his bravery many went down to a watery grave. Will sat there and held Ed's hand, and tried to calm him. "Ed," he said, "you saved seventeen." He said, "I know it, Will, I know it; but oh, if I could only have saved just one more." Men and women let us plunge in. You and I stand this afternoon beside a stormy sea. Oh, as we look out at this tossing sea of life round about us on every hand there are wrecks. Will you and I sit there calmly while they are going down, going down, going down, going down to a hopeless eternity! Men and women let us plunge in again, and again, and again, until every last ounce of strength is gone, and when at last in sheer exhaustion we fall upon the shore in the earnestness of our love for perishing men, let us cry, "Oh, if I could only save just one more."

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page)

Wright brothers cannot have their marvelous airship perfected by mid for their native country, though a few thousands would be all that is needed to enable them to stay here instead of giving their services to the French and Germans.

The Democrats are taking advantage of the situation, and are righteously posing as guardians of the nation's treasury.

The only consolation seems to be that the European nations are in even worse condition, and for the same reason, namely, too much money for iron killing tools, and too little for farming, industry and education.

PAY FOR COLOMBIA

One appropriation made this week by the Senate calls for most earnest approval. We are to pay the Central American republic of Colombia for taking Panama from her for the Canal. At the time it was claimed that Panama was freeing herself from Colombia just as America freed herself from England, but the Colombians, and many persons in this country, thought that it was more like the case of the southern states trying to break away from the Union in the Civil War. If some foreign power had interfered in the Civil War and made the Confederacy independent, the United States would have thought that that power was wrong and unfair in its action. Just so Colombia feels about our taking Panama from her. At any rate, whether or not Panama was really struggling for liberty every American must be proud that we are standing up under what seems to be a debt of honor.

Speaking of the Revolutionary War recalls the fact that Mr. McCall of Massachusetts has this week introduced a bill to have the site of the well-known "Valley Forge," in Pennsylvania preserved as a national charge, and marked by the erection of a memorial arch. It would seem as if Congress could spare \$50,000 for such a purpose as this, but doubtless the amount will be saved to pay part of the bill for chewing tobacco for our navy.

An interesting set of facts about who owns the tobacco produced in the United States was made public on Thursday by Herbert Knox Smith, government Commissioner of Corporations. Ten men, led by James H. Duke and his brother, originators of "Duke's Mixture," control practically all of the tobacco sold in America. Recently a small independent firm in Kentucky sent documents in Washington to copyright the name "Anti-Trust" for one of their plug outputs. The answer came back from the authorities here, "This name already copyrighted by the American Tobacco Company." Of course the American Tobacco Company is itself the "Tobacco Trust!"

A graceful act was done by President Roosevelt this week when he ordered the name of Jefferson Davis put back on the world renowned "Cabin John Bridge," five miles up the Potomac, which was built under "Jeff" Davis's direction as Secretary of War of the United States under Buchanan. Davis's name was chiseled off from the beautiful structure after Davis became President of the Southern Confederacy. Its replacement marks another step in the

return of good feeling between North and South.

FARMER'S UNION IN TOWN.

The National Farmer's "Union," came to town this week to lobby against gambling in "futures" on the stock exchange, whereby men who do not own a bushel of wheat or a bale of cotton sell vast quantities of these commodities in Wall Street Chicago and New Orleans in such a way which makes the prices rise and fall to the detriment of the farmers. This new "union" is composed mainly of citizens of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and makes a good appearance here. Its members were received by the President and by Jas. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, but spent most of their time talking to Congress. The reform which they are seeking has been warmly protested against during recent years by financial writers, and its worth is open to grave question. Nothing will be done in regard to it at present.

The Senate continues to be the scene of lively struggles between the old organization and the so-called "sore-heads" who are not satisfied that their abilities are being given proper scope. Senator Aldrich stole a march on LaFollette by passing a resolution by which all the committee will remain the same as now during the coming special session. This will give the Senate workers time to get their hands free of business for a spectacular fight, if that is what the LaFollette crowd want. Senator Burkett of Nebraska came out in favor of LaFollette this week. The plan of the "rebels" is to give every man an equal amount of opportunity with all the rest, no matter whether he is capable of doing the work well or not.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been investigating the Steel Trust's absorption of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company which took place a year ago by permission of the President. It has come to the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt must have been very wicked indeed to allow such a thing, and just as soon as he gets out of office it won't be afraid to say so either. But just now it is holding the report up in the Committee, while the Democrats are trying to get it out onto the Senate floor and have some fun.

WHAT IS WHISKEY?

"Whiskey is Whiskey!" This is the decision of Mr. Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte this week. Anything that is not whiskey cannot be sold under the name of whiskey. Under the Pure Food and Drug Act, Buckeye juice, diluted molasses, lye, wood alcohol, and rat poison will henceforth have to be sold on their own merits and in their own proper characters. Benzene of soda, which Dr. Wiley, the Chief Chemist, has been fighting, under the law above mentioned, will be allowed to stay. Dr. Wiley seems to have been wrong about this drug, which is used as a preservative in canned goods. It is now held to be harmless. Politics was mixed up in this affair. Dr. Wiley has many friends among the Congressmen, and either he applied to them or else they voluntarily "got behind" him and supported him. He is an appointee of the President, who cannot afford to have his men run to Congress for support against him. Accordingly Dr. Wiley was given a lesson in obedience. At least this is the story that is whispered, but not printed, in Washington.

The President sent a message to Congress on the re-organization of the Navy, transmitting the report of his commission which has been investigating the matter. Probably considerable changes will be made in the management of the Department soon. The President's order which removed the Marine Corps from sea duty and made it, like the Marine services of other countries, simply a select body of infantry acting under the same command as the Navy, is apparently to pass unchallenged by Congress.

The Senate wanted to see if it could make Mr. Roosevelt "back up," but the House will not consent to that course.

The big bills are all in a fair way to be passed before Thursday, and the chances are that Congress will adjourn with a clean slate. This is due to the fact that it has taken up no general legislation whatever, but has merely worked on appropriation bills.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from last page)

Bicknell's hogs at 4½ and 5 cents.—There has been a high tide in Red Lick doing quite a lot of damage washing away fencing, fodder, etc.—brother Winkler filled his regular appointment here Sunday. He will hold a few days meeting at the Parks school house this week—Married last week at the home of the bride, Mr. Dave Powell to Miss Myrtle Bicknell. They will make their home in Jackson.—Miss Bessie Bicknell and Miss Rhoda Land who have been attending school at Richmond were visiting here Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Hazel Bicknell who was in school at Narrow

Gap is home again.—Mr. Sherman Land who was nominated for County superintendent of Estill Co. was visiting his brother Dr. J. A. Land last week.—Sixteen persons from and around Station Camp left for Bloomington, Ill. last week.—D. W. Gentry is almost ready to start his mill to cutting ties and lumber.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Feb. 28.—Will Creech, son of J. A. Creech was instantly killed near here Wednesday, Feb. 24 while riding a raft of logs on Big Sturgeon Creek. He was caught between a fallen tree across the stream and the raft and crushed to death. His remains were laid to rest in the Gabbard cemetery today. A young wife and three children survive him.—The streams were fuller here Wednesday morning than they have been in the past year.—Hulne Creech moved into town this week.—J. E. Botner will sell cold drinks here for the coming season.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Feb. 25.—Oliver Wagers has moved into his new house on the site of the house burned a year ago.—M. G. Hignite, of Harboursville, passed thru here Wednesday on his way to Hyden.—Married, Miss Sarah Hardy and Elijah Smallwood; also Mrs. Mary Smith and Farmer Smith.—On account of flooded streams we have had scarcely any mail here this week.—Ans. Smallwood, Jr., has rented land from Oliver Wagers and moved into his new quarters.—Miss Roxie Smith, of Spring Creek, is paying her sister, Mrs. Taylor Wagers, an extended visit.—Frank Wagers has bought several logs.

SIXTEEN CREEK.

Sixteen Creek, March 1.—We are having some spring weather at present.—There was an unusually big tide in Sexton last Wednesday.—Corn is 75 cents per bushel here.—The Rev. J. H. Metcalf and others are planning to hold a series of meetings at the Clark school house this week.—G. W. Hunter has his yard newly paved.—Whooping cough which has been raging in this neighborhood for three months has about died out.—Bill Saylor and wife of Hilltown, Owsley Co. visited friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—A fine girl arrived at the home of Jas. H. Sandlin of Taft, a few days ago.

WRITES ABOUT STILLS

The Citizen has received the following letter in regard to whiskey in Jackson County. We are glad to hear things spoken of so well, the others of our friends do not quite agree with this gentleman. We wish to remark, however, that this letter does not quote The Citizen correctly. In nothing have we connected the whiskey business with the recent primary. We have simply stated the facts as they have been reported to us. Each man is entirely capable of deciding for himself what has caused the change. Following is the letter:—

Milled, Ky., Feb. 26, 1909.
Dear Editor:

Some time ago there was an article charging this county of Jackson of breaking out with lawlessness. I wish to speak for my County. I have been waiting for some one more capable of explaining it to the people and clearing it up. I am a friend and the statement was since the Judges race was passed that there was moonshining and large stills worshipping through Jackson County. I have not heard or seen any since the election. The statement says they passed through Jackson County. I am truly glad they did pass through. You can't keep the birds from flying over your head, but you can keep them from building in your hair. I can always speak for my county, and don't stand back one minute in doing so, there are some moonshining doing all the time, up here. But I don't believe you can show me a Co. clear of making whiskey. I am sure we will have good quiet times or I hope to see them.

The Editor gives us a privilege to answer all charges as the news men always do. This County is in good condition at present—don't see any stills.

We are having one of the warmest primary elections out.

Success to all.

Jacob Moore.

Bird Prisoners.

A remarkable mode of incarceration is practiced by the hornbills, birds with immense bills and horny crests which inhabit southern Asia, the Malay Islands and central and southern Africa. In most if not all species the brooding female is walled up in a hollow tree and fed by her mate. She remains confined in her prison until the eggs are hatched and in some species until the young birds are able to fly. Meanwhile the mother has become temporarily incapable of flight, as she has molled or at least shed all her wing feathers during her captivity. But the male is indefatigable in providing for his family and is said to work so hard that he is a skeleton at the end of the brooding season.

THE MARKET

Besse Prices

Apples, cooking \$1.60; eating, \$2.40.
Cabbage, 3½c, per lb.
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.35.
Eggs per dozen, 14c.
Butter per lb. 25c.
Bacon per lb. 8½c.
Ham per lb. 12½c.
Lard per lb. 10c. Pure 12½c.
Chickens on foot per lb. 9c.
Hens on foot per lb. 9c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Oats per bu. 70c.
Corn per barrel \$3.50.
Wheat per bu. \$1.32.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x6x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, March 3, '09.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	5 75
Beef steers	3 00	5 25
Fat heifers and cows	2 00	4 75
Canners	1 00	2 00
Bulls	2 00	3 85
Feeders	3 00	4 75
Stockers	2 25	4 25
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Common to fair	15 00	35 00
CALVES—Best	7 50	8 00
Medium	5 00	7 00
Common	2 50	5 00
HOGS—160 lbs. and up	6 50	
130 to 160 lbs.	6 15	
Pigs	5 15	5 40
Roughs, 5 85 down		
SHEEP—Best lambs	5 00	6 00
Culls	3 00	5 00
Fat sheep 4 00 down.		
MESS PORK \$12 50		

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11¼ and 12c, heavy to medium 11½c.
Breakfast bacon, 15c.
Sides 10½c.

Belles, 13c.

Dried beef, 12c.

Shoulders, 8½c.

LARD—Pure tallow 10½; tub 11c; pure leaf tallow 12c; firkins 12½c; tubs 12½c.

EGGS—Case count 19-20c.

BUTTER—Packing, 16½c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29½c, 6 lb. tubs, 24c.

POULTRY—Hens 12c, roosters, 6c, at flocks, 11-20c; ducks, 12c, turkeys, 16c; geese 7c.

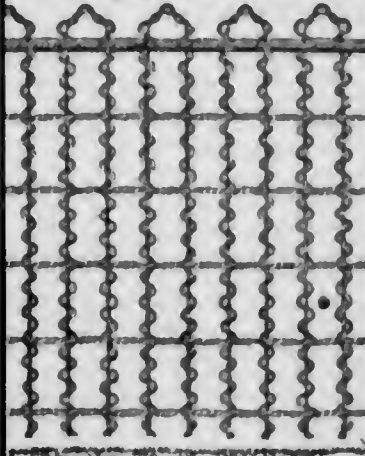
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.24.

OATS—New No. 3 white 57½c, No. 3 mixed 57.

CORN—No. 3 white 71½c, No. 3 mixed 69½c.

RYE—Northwestern, No. 2 85c.

Steel Web Picket Fence Cheaper Than Wood



The lowest priced good substantial lawn and garden fence built. Write for catalog of lawn, field, hog and poultry fencing.

DE KALB FENCE CO.,
DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

We Buy FURS Hides and Wool

Feathers, Tallow, Bones, Ginseng, Golden Seal, Yellow Root, May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers established in 1856—Over half a century in Louisville—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, say Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.

M. Sahol & Sons,
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE HEAVY SINGLE WIRE

DE KALB FENCE CO.
DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mr. Robert Smith and father, were in town Friday from Kerby Knob.

Mrs. Kate Tatum returned last week from Lincoln Co., where she had been visiting friends for the past few weeks.

Mr. Andrew Isaacs was in Cincinnati last week on business.

Lola Dalton has been quite ill for the past few days.

Gum Jackson who has been in the mountains with his uncle, Mr. Will Black, buying cattle returned home Friday.

The sons of "Uncle" John Parks an old colored resident of this place were here last week from Louisville to attend the burial of their father.

I pay highest market prices for eggs.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

I. A. Allen is getting in his horses and carriages for the new livery stable of W. F. Kidd's which will soon be opened for business.

Mr. Will Clift who had been visiting here for a short time left Thursday for his home in Cleveland, O.

Will Parks spent the latter part of last week at his home at Hugh.

M. H. Green of Cartersville was in town Wednesday calling on old friends.

Robert Spence a former student of Berea College was here last week for a few days from his home at Lodi.

Miss Grace Adams went to Richmond Saturday to be treated by the Gibson doctors for appendicitis. Her mother accompanied her.

Mrs. Bert Coddington left Monday for a two weeks visit with friends in Cincinnati.

John VanWinkle of Illinois came this week for a visit with his brothers and sisters here in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Isaacs came last Friday from Valley View for a short visit with their daughter Mrs. J. K. Baker who has been very sick.

Mrs. F. M. Livelygood is confined to her home with a very slight attack of typhoid fever. Her sister, Miss Ada Cooper of Mt. Vernon, O., is nursing her.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds of this place and Mr. Sammie Welch of McKee were married here last Thursday.

State Commander Elkins of the Maccabees was here last Wednesday from Lexington, looking after the affairs of the lodge here.

Miss Grace Cornelius goes this week for a two weeks visit with Mrs. Spencer, formerly well known here, at her home in Clarefield, Tenn., where Mr. Spencer is in the mining business.

Ell Cornellison was at Wildie last Friday on business.

Gilbert Combs, a student at Kentucky Wesleyan, was in town for a few hours Sunday.

LOST:—A Waltham Watch, somewhere between Dr. Thomson's and Center St. Leave at Citizen office.

House cleaning time is near—you will need new curtains. I have every kind in lace and swiss curtains from 50c a pair up.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius, who have been in California, where the doctor was called to attend Mrs. Cornelius's niece, are expected back this week. They have already started from the coast, but bad weather makes travel rather uncertain.

George Settle, well known hereabouts, has returned to town after a more or less continuous absence of about a year, and surrendered to the law. He was taken to Richmond where \$1,000 bond was given by J. K. Baker and Pleas Evans for his appearance at the May term of court for re-trial on the Moberly indictment.

The first attempt at having a horse market here, which was made last week was a decided success, and local merchants and others who are interested in the growth of the town are planning steps to make it a monthly affair. A number of horse and cattle buyers were in town, as were a good many sellers, and considerable business was transacted. The building of stock pens near the railroad, and of the making of other efforts to facilitate stock trade here are being considered, and it is likely that something will be done.

Mr. Enos Davis, of Paint Lick, who was in town last week, cleared away a little haze that was hanging around a fine story of treasure trove from over there. Last week the daily papers carried under a Danville date line a report that H. S. Hensley had found a tin box containing \$22,500 in gold, and \$3,900 in diamonds under the hearth of the old Ross place near Paint Lick. It seems that it just happened that a joke got into print. The box was found, all right, with some worthless papers, but one man slipped in a few loose bills on top of the pile before he showed it to the other. And the other let the story grow. He has probably learned the truth by now.

Friends here of Mr. W. H. Porter, and many who have not had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, will be sorry to learn of his intention of leaving town soon to make his home in Gadsden, Ala. He will probably go about the twentieth of this month, and has already begun to lay off his local responsibilities. At Gadsden, which is a town of nearly 20,000 people, he has organized the Alabama Bank and Trust Co., of which he will be cashier, and will devote his energies to pushing that institution. During the years he has been here he has been a constant

worker for the up-building of the town, and it owes a great deal to his activity and business acumen. His place will be a hard one to fill. Mr. Porter went to New York Wednesday morning to establish New York connections for his new bank.

The small-pox epidemic, reported last week, is in about the same condition, with no new developments. The cases continue very light, and there has been practically no spread of the disease. Really, no one is paying very much attention to it. We wish to correct the impression given some time ago that Miss McWhorter had been in anyway negligent. Her case was so light that it fooled the doctor as much as herself, and her continuing at her usual duties was with his permission.

The Rev. Green V. Todd, a former student, has recently moved to Asbury, so as to be near the college. He has several country churches near Nicholasville, and is doing well. He was a pleasant caller at this office early this week.

The stock holders of the Berea Canning and Packing Co., held their annual meeting Tuesday and elected the following officers and directors:—J. Burdette, pres.; J. W. Fowler, vice-pres.; E. T. Fish, secy., and treas.; C. F. Hanson and A. P. Settle of Kingston. The company wishes to make contracts this year for an increased acreage of tomatoes, and plans, if prices warrant it, to put up blackberries. Growers can secure contracts by addressing either Mr. Burdette or Mr. Fish.

Mr. W. R. Engle, the well known merchant of Gray Hawk, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday on business and was a pleasant caller at this office.

The Priscilla club met last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. W. Stephens.

Among other important business matters brought before the club was a letter from the chairman of the Good Sanitation committee of Kentucky Federation of women's clubs expressing disapproval of the attack that is being made on Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. All members present signed the resolutions which were sent to the congressman from this district.

Mrs. Baker read a very interesting paper on Cairo. The club then adjourned for a social hour during which refreshments were served. Most of the ladies brought their fancy work and altogether a most enjoyable as well as profitable afternoon was spent.

A fine opportunity of getting a good home where there are the best school privileges is given in the advertisement of W. D. Smith on this page.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE? If so we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write today for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address, Robert J. Sherlock, 29-31 East 22d Street, New York City.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Ellis entertained the women of the convocation at a delightful reception in the Parish House Saturday afternoon. In the evening another pleasant party was given for some of the young people.

Reports from different parts of the state show that at least six Berea boys are running for county superintendents. In Rockcastle Co., there are John McFerron and John W. Kenser, in Jackson there is J. J. Davis, in Owsley, Millard Frye, in Leslie, William Hoskins and in Harlan, Can. J. Lewis. Several of these boys seem to stand pretty good chances too.

Pres. Frost, who has been in Louisville in the interests of the Adjustment Fund, returned Wednesday.

The concert given by the College Band Tuesday night was one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the year, and was a great pleasure to all who attended. The work, done under the able direction of Mr. Clare Canfield, was excellent, and reflected the greatest credit not only on him but on all in the organization. Without detracting in any way from the other performances, however, it may safely be said that the piece composed by "Foraker" and entitled "John Henry's Band" was the most popular. An excellent audience witnessed the performance.

FOR SALE—A second hand 60 horse power Westinghouse crank case engine. Fine for a stationary plant. Apply to Berea College.

FOR SALE—A good 74 acre farm 3 miles from Berea on the Wallace-ton pike; good house and barn and a fine orchard, 30 acres of meadow. Ellhu Hickenell, Paint Lick, Ky.

WANTED—HORSES AND MULES. Buyers will be at Berea on Fridays and Saturdays last before court days at Richmond to buy a car load or more of horses and mules, all grades bought. For information, see or call on

J. W. Hoskins and Co., Agents.
Berea, Ky.

HAY FOR SALE

For good mixed baled hay, by the ton, at reasonable price, apply to

James A. Todd,

It. R. No. 1 Paint Lick, Ky.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

On Boone street, Berea, Ky. In half mile of Berea College, six room house, drilled well near kitchen. 1400 for team and cow. Lot 83x150 feet. Some fruit trees, good garden. Will sell cheap because I am too far away to look after it. Send offer. Tell how much cash you can pay down and what time you want on the balance at 8 per cent.

Address—W. D. Smith Lock Box 5, Hay Springs, Nebraska.



ARMENIA'S FIGHTING PARSON.

Heroic Conduct of Monsignor Coryun During Turkish Massacres.

Recent telegraphic news from the Caucasus has told of the redoubled activities of the police and gendarmes in that turbulent section of the Russian empire. A telegram from Elizabetopol announces that the Armenian district of that city was searched, and stores of hidden arms and ammunition were discovered, and the Armenian archimandrite, Monsignor Coryun, was arrested with several other ecclesiastics.

This high prelate is a typical "fighting parson" of the orient. When Turks and Tartars attacked their peaceful Armenian neighbors, the latter were taken unawares, and a general stampede followed. Whole villages and townships were burned, sacked and pillaged, and the defenseless Christian inhabitants were tortured, looted and massacred. The population appealed to the czar for protection, but the Russian chivalvaiks persisted in ordering the police and Cossacks to look on placidly and allow the carnage and destruction to go on unchecked.

During these desperate struggles many a priest and archimandrite of the Aramean church proved himself a hero and patriot. Amongst them, says the Christian Herald, was Monsignor Coryun. Wearing the furry cap and cloak of a Cossack, as well as the long dagger and curving sword, his chest covered with rows of cartridge belts and the jeweled cross of his clerical rank suspended from the collar, he was always in the thickest of the fight. Sometimes hundreds and villages were left in charge of the young Armenian women, who, when their homes were attacked, would arm themselves with guns, and under the leadership of the parish priests, make a heroic defense. Archimandrite Coryun, it is said, has always been a staunch, loyal subject of the czar, and could not be implicated in any political plot against his sovereign.

A MAN TO BE RECKONED WITH.

The Protestant Foreign Missionary a Powerful Factor in World's Development.

There are now 18,591 Protestant foreign missionaries in non-Christian lands, and the Christians of Europe and America gave last year for their maintenance and that of the churches, schools, hospitals, printing presses and other work under their care, \$21,280,147. The stations and outstations occupied aggregate 36,748. The number of definitely known adult converts and adherents is already 6,202,631 and it is rapidly increasing. An enterprise so vast in itself, representing such a great constituency of intelligent people in Europe and America and recognized by the governments of the world as a force of the first magnitude, challenges the attention of all thoughtful persons.

The missionary who incarnates this enterprise is therefore a man to be reckoned with in dealing with the phenomena of our age. It is he of whom we instinctively think when the subject is mentioned, he who does the actual missionary work, whose support is the largest single item of missionary expenditure, whose wisdom or folly is the chief human factor in the success or failure of the missionary movement and whose character and methods are the objects of the sharpest criticism.

ARTHUR J. BROWN.

INDICTED FOR GAMBLING

(Continued from First Page.)

ments, and as it was owing to the lack of many witnesses and evidence, they had to turn over a considerable amount of unfinished work for the next grand jury to complete, with a list of witnesses attached. They also state that they find the general moral conditions in Richmond good, with the exception of gambling, which seems to be most prevalent in Richmond and Berea. That from the evidence they had received, card playing, while not the only form of gambling is most prominently indulged in by the boys of young and tender years. They state also that they find what is termed a more respectable class of card players in the city of Richmond where the amount wagered is small and indulged in by individuals of prominence and respectability, yet under the law their games are gambling as well as the others.

The report also states that an improvement over previous terms were shown in the illegal sale of whiskey, yet there are some localities in the county where the members are satisfied whiskey is being sold, but are unable to obtain evidence to make indictments for want of moral support of good citizens of these localities, and they therefore are forced to believe that each community has what they really prefer, whiskey or no whiskey, good morals or the reverse.

Those composing the grand jury were: W. J. Bales, foreman; J. B. Crutcher, O. W. Stagner, J. F. Riffe, R. W. Colyer, J. M. Lykins, S. A. Deatherage, C. C. Coy, I. D. Todd, C. M. Trinkle, Rufus Shearer and S. E. Scott.

It is reported that about eighty of these indictments involve persons in Berea. No arrests have been made at this writing.

Good Work in India.

Rev. Albert E. Ayers writes from India about the Methodist mission in Karachi, a city of about 100,000 inhabitants: "The native work is carried on chiefly among the Sindhis, Punjabis and Gujaratis, who form the mass of the population. Our native pastor has to preach in four of the native languages, and is fairly familiar with English also. I lately baptized 73 in the mission. In the city and vicinity are many laquiers, and if we were to baptize on this circuit alone, from present indications. We need at least a half dozen new men to look properly after the work in the city and suburbs. A member of the English church in Karachi has lately given \$1,000 for the native church."

For Chinese Women.

The empress dowager and the emperor of China have appropriated one hundred thousand taels (about \$35,000 in gold) for the establishment of a female seminary in Peking, with Princess Su as superintendent. The "Peking Woman's News," a daily newspaper for the women of China, edited by a Chinese woman, says: "To have strong, healthy men, China must have strong, healthy mothers; hence, foot-binding must go, physical culture must be encouraged and hygiene taught. In order that China's men may be the equal of other nations, their training must begin at home; hence, schools for girls and lecture halls for women must be established."

Area of New Orleans.

In point of area, New Orleans is the second largest city in this country.

GO TO THE New Cash Store

FOR
FRESH GROCERIES

I Buy All Kinds of Produce

W. J. TATUM

Cor. Main St. and Golden Place, Berea, Ky.

IF PRICES COUNT ANY, LOOK AT THIS!
GET READY!

FIRE SALE!

\$5,000 Seasonable Goods Must Go

100 MEN AND BOYS' SUITS

WORTH \$2 to \$12 MUST GO AT \$1.19 to \$7.50

1,000 PAIR OF SHOES

WORTH 25 cents to \$4.00 MUST GO AT 15 cents to \$2.99

Men's Fur Hats, 50 cents to \$1.49 worth \$1 to \$2.

Men's Shirts, 19 cents to \$1.00 worth 19 cents to \$1.50.

Men and Boys' Caps, choice 15c.

Men's Gloves, worth 25 cents to \$1.25, now 19 to 75 cents.

Best Felt Boots \$2 per pair.

Suspenders, 4 to 35c, worth 5 to 50 cents.

Yard wide good Domestic 5 cents. Calico 4 to 5 cents. Gingham 5 to 8 cents. 50 cents Dress Goods 39 cents. 2 Handkerchiefs 5 cents. Best Patent Flour 65 to 70 cents per sack. 8 Pound Extra Coffee \$1.00. 2 Packages Soda 5 cents. And numerous other bargains.

SALE TO BEGIN

Thursday, February 18, 1909

At 8:00 a. m. and continue 20 days. Lowest ever held in Berea.

TERMS CASH.

R. J. ENGLE, Berea, Ky.

Queen
Quality
SHOE

\$4.00 \$3.50 \$3.00



The New England Woman says: "I guess I need a new pair of shoes." The Middle-States woman says: "I expect I do." The Southerner says: "I reckon I do." The Westerner says: "I calculate I do." But they all, if they are wise, know that the shoes they want are "Queen Quality" Shoes, the great luxury in footwear at no advance in cost—\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 the pair.

Sole Agency

MRS. S. R. BAKER

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

Suffering Ladies

are urged to follow the example of thousands of their sisters and take Cardui. Cardui is a non-mineral, non-intoxicating medicine for women. It is for sick, weak ladies, with sick female organs.

TAKE **CARDUI**
It Will Help You

It is a genuine, curative medicine, that builds up the female system and relieves female pain.

Mrs. M. A. St. Clair, of Eskdale, W. Va., writes: "Before taking Cardui, I had given up all hope of getting well. I had suffered for 3 years with my left side and was confined to my bed, so I took Cardui, and now Cardui has about cured my female trouble."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



A Wisconsin man has been arrested for carrying a satchel full of Bibles. Another instance of too much of a good thing.

Look to your liver. More suicides are caused by a bad digestion than by unhappy affairs of the heart or smashed finances.

Wu Ting Fang says that our prison system is too good for China, but it doesn't follow that it's any too good for the United States.

The bicycle is said to be enjoying a revival all over the country, though several cities have nothing to say against their street railway systems.

A French count has been arrested for dishonestly stealing a pearl necklace from an American woman in Paris. Instead of marrying her and stealing it honestly.

Minister Wu Ting Fang has been given the honorary degree of LL. D. by the Iowa State university. He already had the honorary title of "Master of the Question Mark."

After being locked in a freight car for a week with nothing to eat but raw potatoes, the tramp who tried the experiment does not think enough of it to start a raw potato cult.

A New Jersey minister is advising the men of his congregation to allow their wives to have the last word always. And as this is one bit of good advice that is pretty likely to be followed.

Balloon experiments are attracting more than common attention just now, and no wonder, with the mercury in the nineties. Balloons can go straight up to where it is cool in less time than it takes to tell about it.

A conscience-stricken man in New Jersey has returned to Washington \$40,000, representing the sum of \$10,000 taken from the government some years ago, with interest up to date, thus making complete restitution.

The president of the Carnegie Institution promises a fortune and fame to the man who can introduce to the public bread that tastes less like cotton batting than the stuff that now passes for that article. Women should also be allowed to compete.

The feminine residents of Main Line, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia, are wearing sandals because they say this footwear is "sensible and comfortable," but the wise public, reflecting that there never was a style adopted by women for this reason alone, will suspect that the sandals are really worn to show off the pretty feet of the wearers.

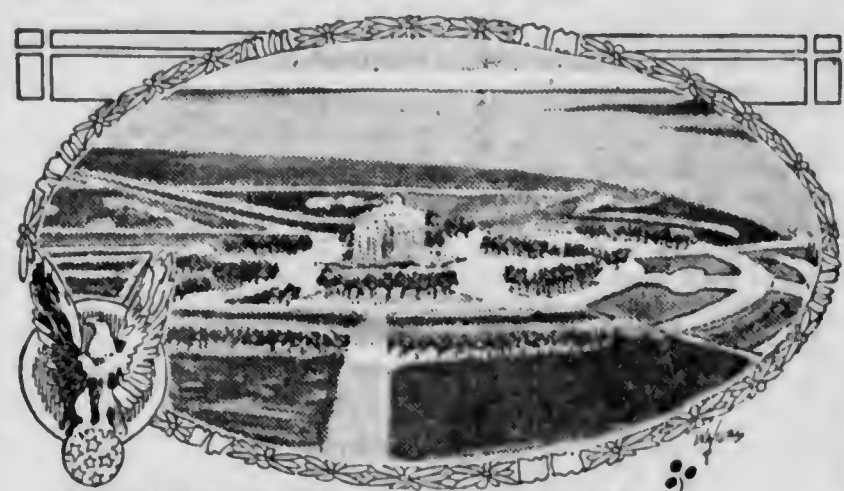
A lot of those silver cups, table casters and things given to Whitelaw Reid's daughter by the British nobility are in the class of what the everyday bride privately designates as junk because she can make no use of them. Miss Reid will not have the satisfaction of enjoying her gifts off for something she likes better. She will have to keep them and pretend to be delighted with them.

Justice Harlan at 75 has just run up against one of those rumors in the newspapers that he was about to resign. It makes him say somewhat tartly: "I cannot imagine how it is that two or three times a week a report is printed that I am going to retire from the bench. The fact is that I have never contemplated, much less considered, such a thing. I will retain my position as long as I keep my present good health, and I do not propose for these reports of my retirement to go uncontradicted."

Some time ago the Springfield Republican advised hotel keepers that it would be a good thing to have a supply of pajamas, night robes and toilet articles in store to loan to luckless travelers who had been unexpectedly detained in town, or had forgotten to take these necessary things along. One of the great New York hotels announces that it will make the innovation, and this is met by a statement from Philadelphia that the leading hotel there has been accustomed to supply such needs for a long time past. It is a good precedent.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

PLAN OF THE COUNCIL OF FINE ARTS



SUGGESTED DESIGN FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT ROUND POND

The national movement for more beautiful and orderly towns and cities has been growing remarkably since the Chicago world's fair pointed the way to better things. To-day art commissions exist in dozens of communities and are carefully working out local problems with the idea of some day removing the stigma of ugliness and inconvenience which foreigners have impartially placed, though they are ready to admit it is well deserved.

But the communities have till now had to go it alone in the matter of beautification. The federal government, which with the great amount and monumental character of its buildings might naturally be expected to lead the way, has been of very little help indeed. During its existence it has spent \$500,000,000 in buildings, and a great part of that within twenty years. The record is filled with costly and monumental blunders. It is doubtful if any country in history has so amazingly childish an accounting of extravagance and stupidity in its building operations. Yet practically the only check on further mistakes till now has been the architectural office of the treasury department, which, by the good sense of a single appointee, has in very recent years raised the standard of appearance and usefulness of the new post offices to something like real excellence.

And now comes an important step. President Roosevelt has appointed a council of fine arts, consisting of 24 architects, four painters, four sculptors and a landscape architect, all men of the highest standing. In making the appointments he issued an executive order directing that "before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the council I have named and their advice followed, unless for good and sufficient reasons the president directs that it be not followed. The supervising architect of the treasury will act as the executive officer for carrying out the recommendations of the council."

At the same time Senator Newlands of Nevada introduced a bill in the upper house legalizing the council as an advisory board and making the office of supervising architect of the treasury a bureau of fine arts, to superintend all matters relating to the construction and placing of federal buildings of all departments and all questions of their decoration and furnishing, the purchase or acceptance of paintings or sculpture, and the purchase and planning of public parks coming under federal authority, all with the advice of the "council of thirty," as it has been nicknamed.

In the meantime the house, as a counter move, led by Speaker Cannon, is trying to pass what is known as the McCall bill. This bill makes an appropriation of \$3,500,000 to buy 36 acres of land between the capitol and the new Union station, and provides another \$1,000,000 to build thereon a memorial to Lincoln. The site is generally regarded as most unsuitable to the purpose, and architects and artists are almost, if not wholly, unanimous in condemning it. President Roosevelt especially requested that the newly-appointed council take the matter up at once.

Most of its members are on record as favoring a very different site. The whole question of the arrangement of Washington has been worked out in great detail, and what is known as the Burnham plan, based on the plans made by Maj. L'Enfant under the supervision of President Washington, is accepted by experts as the last word on the subject. Its fulfillment would undoubtedly make Washington the most beautiful city in the world.

This plan included a great mall from the capitol to the river, with the Washington monument in the center, forming an axis for a cross mall or park terminating at one end in the White House and at the other in another great monument still to be built. The main mall would terminate at the river in the Lincoln Memorial, for which a beautiful sketch design was made, and in a memorial bridge across to Arlington, with driveways along the river shore.

This site the government already owns and the influence of the American Institute of Architects and sympathetic bodies so far has been sufficient to keep new building operations within the plan, though congress was at one time very close to giving the Pennsylvania railroad a great terminal site in the very center of the proposed mall, halfway between the Washington monument and the capitol, a calamity that was only averted, he it said, by

the public spirit and generosity of the late Mr. Cassatt, president of the road. At another time the department of agriculture's new building was destined to be placed in the center of the Mall, though better sites adjoined it.

The Union station was finally placed on Capitol hill, about a quarter of a mile to one side of the capitol, and a little back of its transverse axis. Between the station and the capitol there is a broad, straight avenue, so that the visitor's first sight of the city is a clear and imposing view of the gray pile with its magnificent dome. The capitol square reaches half way to the station, and two of the subsidiary buildings are erected along its boundary. The senate committee building is toward the station. The proposed site for the Lincoln memorial is beyond this building toward the station, and it is very obvious that, being thus near the station, it would not add in any way to the beauty or majesty of the capitol or the capitol group, would not in fact be a part of it, and would obstruct the view of the capitol and thus rather tend to detract from it.

On the other hand, it would be a truly magnificent decoration for the railroad station, as all admit, but sentiment is decidedly against using a great national memorial to such a man as Abraham Lincoln for any such purpose, nor is the station so unlovely as to need hiding in this fashion. A proposal to place the smaller Columbian monument at the station has, however, met with popular acquiescence.

Such is the situation. On the one hand is the station site, championed by Speaker Cannon, and on the other a site chosen by the famous Washington park commission, and which will unquestionably be approved by the "council of thirty," as it has been by practically every architect of note in the country. Here is the personnel of the council:

Architects—Cass Gilbert of New York, C. Grant La Farge of New York, S. B. P. Trowbridge of New York, John G. Howard of San Francisco, Glenn Brown of Washington, Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, John L. Muroc of St. Louis, D. A. Burnham, director of the Chicago exposition; John H. Donaldson of Detroit, George B. Post of New York, Arnold W. Brunner, president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute; Robert S. Peabody, president of the Boston Society of Architects; Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White; William S. Eames of St. Louis, James Rush Marshall, president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute; Adam Garfield of Cleveland, William B. Maudie of Chicago, Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, and C. Howard Walker, editor of the Architectural Review.

Painters—John La Farge, F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield and Kenyon Cox, all of New York.

Sculptors—Daniel Chester French, Earl Bitter, Herbert Adams and H. A. MacNeil.

Landscape architect—Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

SHARP SHAFT FROM BERNHARDT

Great French Actress Had Little Sympathy with Record Breaking.

The story of Bernhardt's encounter with the author of "L'Escafrolette" recalls a little incident which took place in Mme. Bernhardt's apartment in New York city the last time she was in this country. The French play written by a young American woman of not very wide reputation had been included in the repertoire of the French actress, which fact rather rankled in the hearts of some of our leading dramatic authors, and the representative or friend of one of them called upon Mme. Bernhardt to remonstrate with her against appearing in "L'Escafrolette," requesting her to produce an American play by a well-known playwright—Clyde Fitch, for instance.

"And who is Clyde Fitch?" asked Mme. Bernhardt.

"He is a young American playwright who writes plays while you wait," explained the emissary.

"Then tell him to wait," snapped Mme. Bernhardt.

Don't Give Up the Classics.

The time is not yet in sight when we can drop that culture which comes from first-hand contact with Greece and Rome and no college claiming to offer a liberal education should put itself in the attitude of discriminating against them.—New York Evening Post.

NEGRO BOASTS OF FIENDISH CRIMES

Says He Murdered Miss Rosen—Planned the Deed While He Was in Prison.

Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Junken, the negro who confessed that on February 5 he murdered Clara Rosen at Ottumwa, was brought to Des Moines Sunday morning from the county jail at Albia. The slayer was locked up here for safekeeping, as feeling runs high in Ottumwa, the scene of five brutal murders of women by negroes.

Junken, in a confession here Sunday declared he had deliberately planned to commit the deed at Ottumwa while he was still an inmate of the Madison penitentiary, serving time for robbing and beating a woman. It was his boast that he would again "do the trick" if given a chance. He boasted of his ability to assault defenseless women. The information came in a letter from Albert Evans, a Missouri negro, who was a cellmate with Junken at Fort Madison.

"Junken is guilty of that crime," writes the negro Evans. "He planned it while still in the penitentiary, and when he left I knew it was his intention to pull off the stunt as soon as he had an opportunity."

Evans' statement is given more weight on account of the fact that Junken killed Miss Rosen just a few days after he had been liberated from Fort Madison prison. He was released January 13.

Junken plans to stand trial, and has made a request that Attorney Joe Brown, one of the best-known negro lawyers in the state, be sent to him for consultation.

"I was full of dope, I tell you—chuck full of it!" he boasted as he tossed about on his narrow bunk in the cage. He told the sheriff he had been chewing cocaine, but on the way to Des Moines he said he had been eating opium.

Albert Evans will be brought up from Missouri if necessary, and the letter introduced, together with his sworn statements.

Since his incarceration in the county jail here Junken has remained in his bunk, weeping almost all of the time. Nothing satisfactory as to what prompted him to murder Miss Rosen, who, he claims, he attacked with the sole purpose of robbery, could be gained from him.

Junken received his first big scare when the Ottumwa mob visited the Albia jail. The fear that he would be lynched so preyed upon him that he would not stay alone, and desired the sheriff or a guard to be constantly at his side.

The coming of the mob to Albia is responsible for Junken's confession. He began Friday to make his admission, and at that time implicated Weaver, another Ottumwa negro, in the affair, and sought to place all blame on him. But prior to this time he had confessed his guilt to another negro of the Albia jail.

SLASHED THE WIDOW

He Courted, and Then Ex-Fire Chief Used Razor on Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—With Mrs. Anna Baxter, a widow whom he had courted for several years, sitting on his lap in her home Sunday, William Gearhart, captain of Engine Company No. 27, former chief of the department, suddenly drew a razor from his pocket and slashed the woman across the throat. She called for help, and her son and daughter dragged her from Gearhart's arms and notified the police.

When the police arrived they found Gearhart lying on the floor, his throat cut and a big knife in his hand. The razor he had used on the woman was lying on the piano. Both victims were taken to a hospital, where it is said their recovery is doubtful. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Gales Raging on Atlantic.

New York, March 1.—Incoming trans-Atlantic liners Sunday reported violent gales and heavy tumbling seas during the voyage. Among them were the Gunader Lucania, the French liner La Touraine, and the Anchor line steamer Caledonia. While all sustained some damage about the decks, due to heavy boarding seas, nothing serious occurred. The Caledonia ran into a field of ice in the midst of which floated a huge iceberg, estimated to have been from 100 to 150 feet high. There was a perceptible drop in the temperature, while the steamer was near the berg.

Negro Wounded Two.

Clarksdale, Miss., March 1.—Deputies J. C. Taylor and H. L. Talbert were shot Sunday night by Lee Banks, a desperate negro, whom they were attempting to arrest for wife beating. Taylor will die. Talbert received the second load of a double barreled shotgun in the hand. The negro escaped.

Ninth Attempt Successful.

St. Louis, March 1.—The ninth attempt of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowery to end her life was successful Sunday. She drank poison because of despondency. In the last three years she drank poison six times, used a razor once and tried to hang herself twice.

In Blizzard's Grasp.

Paris, March 1.—Snow has fallen in Paris almost continuously for the past 48 hours and a blizzard of unprecedented proportions prevails throughout France. Many deaths are reported from exposure.

BEST METHODS OF DEHORNING CATTLE

Clean, Sharp Meat Saw and Strong Rope the Only Equipment Needed.—By Richard W. Hickman, V. M. D., Chief of Quarantine Division.



Dehorning with Saw, Cow's Head Snubbed to Stanchion Rail.

The dehorning of partly developed and adult cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a clean, sharp meat saw—or a miter saw with a right back—in the hands of a fairly good mechanic. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when the dehorning knife is to be used as when the horns are to be removed with the saw. This consists in securing the head of the animal to the horizontal rail or stringpiece which holds the upper

part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. The rope should pass each time over the neck of the animal to the stanchion rail so that the laps are between the horns, in order that the rope may not interfere with the work of the saw.

There are men in what are known as the milk districts adjacent to large cities, where large numbers of dairy cows abound, who go about from farm to farm dehorning animals in this manner, charging for their services in some instances as little as five cents per horn or ten cents per animal.

It is not usual to apply any preparation after the operation of dehorning to prevent bleeding, as the loss of blood is not sufficient, as a rule, to be of consequence. Care should be taken, however, to prevent substances from getting into the openings left after the horns are removed. The horn cores are elongations of the frontal bones of the skull, and are hollow. They communicate with the frontal sinuses, or air spaces, of the head; therefore foreign substances which would act as an irritant in these cavities are apt to set up an inflammation, resulting in the formation of pus or an abscess, which may prove quite serious. Fragments of horn detached in the process of dehorning would serve as such irritant and by



Horns Showing (a) Proper and (b) Improper Cutting.

ends of the stanchion boards. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied in a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the horizontal stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. Now release the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head, so that the horns are just inside of the stanchion rail or stringpiece; then, keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant, who should stand three or four feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the



Head of Steer Showing Bad Appearance Caused by Improper Dehorning.

their presence in these cavities cause inflammation. This trouble, though, is of infrequent occurrence, but would appear more liable to happen when the dehorning instruments are used, on account of their tendency to crush, especially in the case of old animals, whereas the saw cuts clean. If proper care is taken, however, such an occurrence following dehorning may in almost every instance be avoided.

Occasionally animals after being dehorned and turned out of the stable will rub their heads against a dirt or gravel bank or the rough bark of a tree, and foreign material may thus get into the cavities, though usually the soreness of the parts is sufficient to prevent this.

If the animals are dehorned when flies are about, it is well to apply some pine tar with a view to keeping flies from the wounds. Some operators do this in nearly all cases, thinking that it facilitates healing. When possible, the operation should always, when possible, be performed in cool weather, and upon animals which have at least attained the age of two years.

Ashes Have Value.—Some people tell us to burn all the refuse left in the garden. This is all right provided you keep the ashes upon the soil. Do not let them blow away after the bonfire.

Book Farming.—A great deal of fun has been made of book farming, but people are beginning to recognize its value. The agricultural colleges and short courses have changed the general public estimate.

Good Germs.—All bacteria are not harmful. Although the majority of the life effecting man and beast come from germs, this does not prove that there are not healthful germs as well.

Must Be Kept Dry.—Sheep may not need as warm a stable as some other classes of stock, but it is absolutely necessary that they should be protected from the dampness.

Makes Better Butter.—The cream should not be held long after it is ready to churn.



Head of Steer Showing Result of Proper Dehorning.

animal with his saw, and proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn. The horns should be severed at a point from a quarter to a half-inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front. Our illustration shows the animal and the operator in position for the dehorning operation by this method. It is a good plan before commencing the real work to experiment upon an animal in the matter of control by snubbing the head to the stanchion rail as described.

If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower

CABINET IS NAMED

TAFT ANNOUNCES HEADS OF
FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.

MACVEAGH GETS A PLACE

Wilson and Meyer the Only Hold-
Overs from the Roosevelt
Regime—No Selections
from Ohio.

New York. — President-elect Taft
has announced the cabinet officers
for his administration which will
open with his inauguration into office
March 4. With the announcement he
confirmed the selection of Franklin
MacVeagh, the Chicago merchant, who,
it has been rumored for some time,
was billed for a place among the new
executive's advisers.

Aides of New President.

The complete cabinet is:
Secretary of State—Philander Chase
Knox of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin
MacVeagh of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson
of Tennessee.

Attorney General—George W. Wick-
ersham of New York.

Postmaster General—Frank H.
Hitchcock of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George Von
L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A.
Ballinger of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture—James
Wilson of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—
Charles Nagel of Missouri.

Jacob M. Dickinson, who is a Chicago
merchant, besides having a residence in
Tennessee, was chosen as secretary
of war to fill the position which Mr.
Taft held before he became a candi-
date for the office to which he was
elected last November.

On Senator Knox the president will
rely more than any other of his cabi-
net. His admiration for the eminent
Pennsylvanian is of long standing, and
he believes that in him he has found
a man who will steer a clear course in
any storm that may arise during his
comrad administration. It has been
on his judgment to a great extent that
the other selections for cabinet officers
were made.

Frank H. Hitchcock and George Von
L. Meyer give Massachusetts a double
representation in the Taft administra-
tion, but it is understood that Mr. Taft
could hardly avoid taking both these men.

Chicago Gets Two.

Chicago, in a sense, has really two
representatives in Mr. Dickinson and
Mr. MacVeagh, although the former is
officially credited to Tennessee in the
south. The south in a sense gets a
second representative in Charles
Nagel of St. Louis, who is to be secre-
tary of commerce and labor, succeed-
ing Mr. Strauss of New York.

The Pacific coast and the far west
is represented by Richard A. Ballinger,
whose knowledge of the questions aris-
ing in the distribution of lands and
of forest preserves is believed to fit in
eminently for the office of secretary
of the interior.

Mr. Taft evidently believed that in
the presidency Ohio had been given a
full share of the honors, and is
known to have appreciated the fact that
a number of eminent Buckeye states-
men showed in becoming modesty in
refusing to push their claims for
recognition.

The great middle west will have
Secretary Wilson of Iowa as its rep-
resentative. He will continue as head
of the department of agriculture, and
no selection made by Mr. Taft will re-
ceive more widespread approval. Dur-
ing the 12 years that Mr. Wilson has
been secretary of agriculture he has
shown an efficiency that made any
other suggestion for the office impos-
sible. On March 4 he will have made
a record in length of service of cabinet
officers.

SEEK MRS. GUNNESS' MONEY.

Relatives of Victim of Laporte Woman
Make Test Case.

Laporte, Ind.—The first of several
cases to recover blood money obtained
by Mrs. Belle Guinness from the men
who lured into her murder-house on the
promise of marriage was brought in
the Laporte circuit court Friday.
Anel Helgelein bringing action for
\$2,933.20, the amount Belle Guinness
obtained from Andrew Helgelein before
she killed him. It is understood that
in the event judgment is awarded
Helgelein, relatives of other victims
will bring suit for the amounts alleged
to have been contributed to the main-
tenance of Mrs. Guinness' estate by the
men she duped into visiting her under
promise of marriage.

Ten Killed in Hamburg.

Hamburg.—Ten persons were killed
and 17 injured Wednesday night
through the slipping of a gangway be-
tween the wharf and the steamer Kai-
serin Augusta Victoria, which was be-
ing loaded preparatory to sailing for
New York on Saturday next. No pas-
sengers were among the victims.

Iowa Chief Fears Lynching.

Des Moines, Ia.—Chief Gallagher of
Ottumwa Friday sweated John
Gunkin, the negro now in jail at Al-
bia, charged with criminal assault and
murder of Clara Rosen at Ottumwa
three weeks ago. The chief refuses to
give out what information he ex-
tracted for fear of a lynching. Ex-
citement in the state is running high
over the numerous assaults upon
white women by negroes. At Creston
Friday a report that three women had
been assaulted aroused the populace to
a frenzy.

HORSEWHIPS "BILLY" SUNDAY

EVANGELIST IS ATTACKED IN
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Religious Fanatic Delivers Several
Blows Before the Minister
Knocks Him Down.

Springfield, Ill.—Rev. W. A. Sunday,
better known as "Billy" Sunday, a
former baseball player, who is now an
evangelist, was horsewhipped Friday
night by a religious fanatic at the Sun-
day tabernacle where, in the presence
of 8,000 persons, he was conducting
the opening meeting of a religious re-
vival meeting.

The evangelist had just made his
opening remarks and was leaning
against the pulpit on an elevated plat-
form while a hymn was sung by Fleish-
er and Butler, his choir leaders, and
Miss Edith Anderson, a soprano of
Springfield, when a powerful man,
who said his name was Sherman Potts,
spring forward with a buggy whip and
struck Mr. Sunday several terrific
blows.

Sunday leaped from the platform
and dashed at his assailant, whom he
knocked down in the center aisle. The
audience was on the verge of a panic,
with women weeping and children
screaming, while Potts and Sunday
rolled and tumbled in the aisle.

Mr. Sunday said he suffered several
painful bruises from the buggy whip.
The prisoner said that his home was
one mile east of Lexington, Ill. Ac-
cording to his statements at the jail,
he was once declared insane and com-
mitted to the Jacksonville asylum,
whence, after a brief confinement, he
was released as cured. He said he
came to Springfield from Decatur to
horsewhip Sunday, that he had pur-
chased a whip in Springfield and went
to the tabernacle early.

He made the attack, he said, in de-
fense of the virtue of women whom he
declared had been criticized by the
evangelist. The police say Potts is a
religious fanatic.

ROOSEVELT IS SCORED.

Congressman Cook, a Republican,
Raps the President.

Washington.—By an overwhelming
vote, and without party distinction the
house of representatives Thursday sus-
tained the committee on appropri-
ations in again reporting a provision in
the sundry civil appropriation bill, re-
stricting the operations of the secret
service detectives of the treasury de-
partment.

The president was scathing de-
nounced by Mr. Cook, a Republican
of Colorado, while Mr. Smith, a Re-
publican of Iowa, a member of the
appropriations committee and one of
those named by the president in his
message of January 4 last as being
responsible for the secret service im-
itation seemingly employed all the in-
vective at his command in an attack
on that service.

The discussion arose over an
amendment by Mr. Bennett of New
York striking out the provision limit-
ing the field of operations of the secret
service. A similar paragraph in the
last appropriation bill is what
gave rise to the president's strictures
upon members of congress. Mr. Ben-
nett entered a general defense of the
secret service detectives.

AUSTRIA MAKES WAR MOVE.

Forwards Bridge Material and Concen-
trates War Vessels at Monaca.

Vienna.—Austrian troops can oc-
cupy Belgrade, the Serbian capital,
within five hours after a declaration
of war, say leading Austrian generals.
Material sufficient to build four mil-
lary bridges across the Danube has
been sent to Semlin, across the river
from Belgrade.

The Serbian talk of blocking the
Austrians by dynamiting the present
bridges is laughed at in Vienna. War
vessels have been concentrated at
Monaca.

Berlin.—Great Britain, it is under-
stood here, has expressed readiness to
associate herself in joint action of the
powers at Belgrade, provided Russia
participates in this action.

\$50,000 Gem Theft at Ball.

San Francisco. — A \$50,000 pearl
necklace belonging to Miss Jennie
Crocker of this city was stolen
during the Mardi Gras ball given by
Mrs. Charles O. Alexander at the St.
Francis hotel Tuesday night.

Miss Crocker was one of 402 guests
invited to the ball, the list including
virtually all persons prominent social-
ly in this city. She was also a guest
at the more exclusive dinner given by
Mrs. Alexander before the ball. Miss
Crocker wore the jewels at the din-
ner and still had them on when she
donned her costume for the ball.

"Booze" Button for Topper.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin may
adopt the Puritanic custom of brand-
ing the drunkard. It will not be by
the burning of the letter "D" on the
forehead, but by compelling the
"posted" man to wear a red button at
least two inches in diameter on his
coat lapel. Senator Lehr introduced
the bill Wednesday.

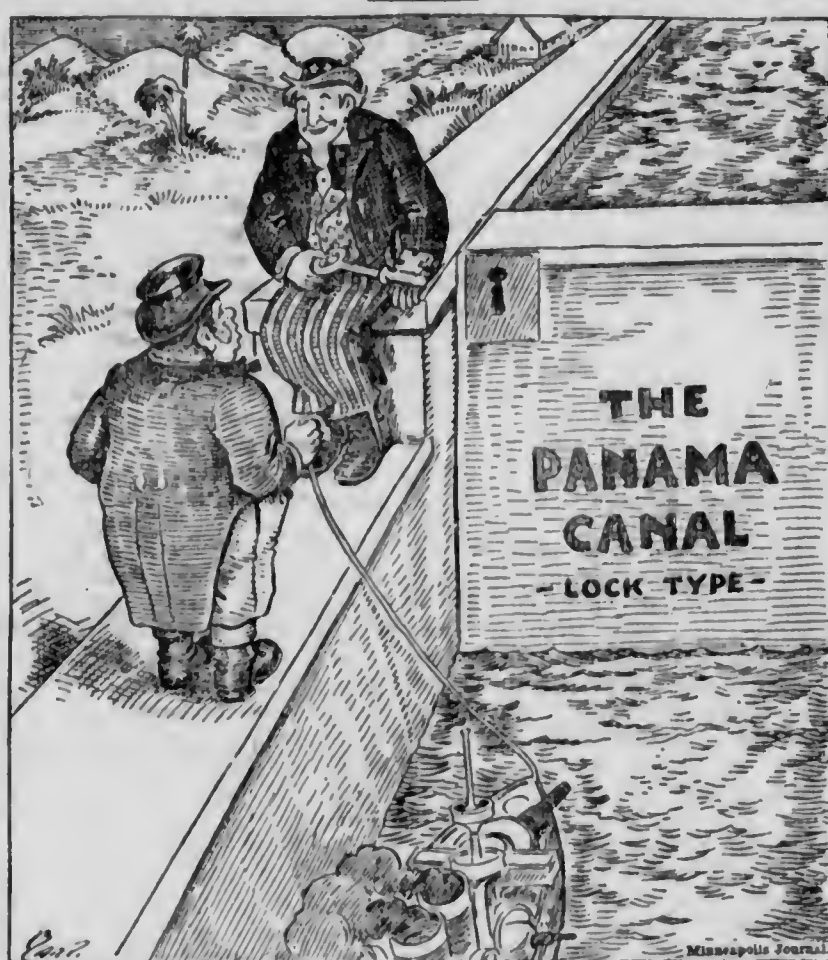
Says Sperry Will Remain.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Sperry
spent some time with Secretary New-
berry after he had returned from the
cabinet meeting Friday. The secre-
tary declared there was no intention
to relieve Admiral Sperry from com-
mand of the Atlantic fleet.

May Expunge Cook Attack.

Washington.—The house Friday ap-
pointed a committee of five to report
whether the remarks of Mr. Cook of
Colorado, attacking the president,
should be expunged from the record.

HAVE THE LOCK TYPE OF CANAL, TO BE SURE.



Uncle Sam—This is Where I Play Even on That \$180,000 It Cost Me to Take My Fleet Through the Suez.

RUSSIANS FEAR BALKAN WAR

DUMA LEADERS BELIEVE CON-
FLICT INEVITABLE.

France is Uneasy Over the Situation,
But English Government is Not So
Apprehensive of Danger.

St. Petersburg.—The pessimism with
regard to the Balkan crisis is steadily
deepening in diplomatic circles, where
it is believed that Austrian action
against Serbia may be expected within
a fortnight unless a solution to the
present grave problem is soon ar-
ranged.

Foreign office officials state that
Russia is not disposed to consider an
invasion of Serbia alone as a casus
belli, but there is fear that the gov-
ernment's hand may be forced under
such circumstances by popular feeling.
The beginning of hostilities would
throw thousands of Russian volun-
teers into the Serbian ranks.

The duma leaders, who visited the
foreign office Wednesday expressed
themselves as convinced that war is
inevitable. Information received from
Kiev indicates that no military mea-
sures have yet been undertaken on the
southwestern frontier, but all appli-
cations of officers for leave of absence
have been refused and the Kiev de-
partment is ready for instant mobiliza-
tion.

The Novoe Vremya publishes a spiri-
tized reply to what it describes as Aus-
trian and German "threats."

Paris.—The attitude assumed by
Austria-Hungary and Russia in the
difficulty between the former power
and Serbia is creating considerable
uneasiness here. France is anxious
to play the role of pacifier, but Ger-
many having declined the French,
British and Italian overtures for inter-
vention at Vienna and suggested in-
stead intervention at Belgrade, the
French government has decided, in
view of the attitude of Russia, to
initiate no new action except with the
complete approval of Russia and
Great Britain.

London.—The British government is
not so apprehensive regarding the situ-
ation in the Balkans as are some of
the other governments of Europe,
judging from the indications in dis-
patches received here from various
continental capitals. The foreign of-
fice, of course, recognizes that an un-
due prolongation of the tension be-
tween Austria-Hungary and Serbia is
dangerous, but it is hopeful of an
early relaxation in the situation. So
far as is known officially here, Ger-
many has not declined to participate
in a joint action, and negotiations still
are going on with the view of a pro-
fession of good offices.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Fights Disease.

New York.—Mrs. William K. Van-
derbilt, Sr., has given more than \$1,
000,000, it is announced, for the erec-
tion of four model tenements for per-
sons suffering with tuberculosis. The
buildings are to be operated in connec-
tion with Dr. Henry L. Shively's tuber-
culosis clinic of the Presbyterian hos-
pital in New York city, and are to be
known as the Shively sanitary tenement.

Five Indiana Counties Dry.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Five Indiana
counties that held local option elec-
tions Tuesday, voted dry. They are
Grant, Howard, Daviess, Adams and
Newton. It is possible that the "wet"
won in the cities of Kokomo and
Marion. One hundred and forty-three
saloons are put out of business.

Stephenson Claims Victory.

Madison, Wis.—Senator Stephenson
has appealed from the ruling of Lieut.
Gov. Strang that no election resulted
on the separate ballot by assembly
and senate on January 26, and has
submitted his case to the United
States senate for a decision. Senator
Stephenson's claim to the seat in the
senate that will be vacated by law on
March 4 is that he received a majori-
ty of the votes cast in each house on
the separate ballot taken on January
26. The senate committee on elec-
tions will decide the case.

DEFENDS THE CATHOLICS.

Cardinal Gibbons Replies to Protestant
Charges of Disloyalty.

Baltimore, Md.—An article will ap-
pear in the March number of the
North American Review from Cardinal
Gibbons in which the cardinal replies
categorically to charges made by
Lutheran and Baptist ministers affect-
ing the loyalty of members of the
Catholic communion.

Cardinal Gibbons begins by saying
that "fifteen millions of Catholics live
their lives in our land with undis-
turbed belief in the perfect harmony
existing between their religion and
their duties as American citizens."

"It never occurs to their minds to
question the truth of a belief which
all their experience confirms. Love
of religion and love of country burn
together in their hearts. They love
their church as the divine spiritual
society set up by Jesus Christ,
through which they are brought into
a closer communion with God, learn
his revealed truth and his holy law,
receive the help they need to lead
Christian lives and are inspired with
the hope of eternal happiness."

ARREST ORGANIZED SWINDLERS.

Band Charged with Frauds of About
\$500,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—That their
field of operations extended over
the entire country and their victims
numbered nearly 100 from whom almost
\$500,000 was secured during the past
two years was the declaration Tues-
day of the state and federal officials
who caused the arrest of J. C. Maybray
and three alleged confederates, lead-
ers. It is charged, of a most thor-
oughly organized band of swindlers, on
a charge of using the mails to defraud.
In searching the effects of Maybray re-
cords were found giving the names,
the authorities declare, of men who
were victimized, and as well as over
300 others, stationed in every state in
the union and in several provinces in
Canada, who, the officials assert, acted
as agents of the men.

TORNADO KILLS THIRTEEN.

Southeastern Arkansas Swept by a
Cyclone.

Little Rock, Ark.—Loroke, Prarie,
Woodruff and Polk counties in southeast-
ern Arkansas were swept by a cyclone Tuesday and 13
persons were killed. Many others
were injured. Fisher was almost com-
pletely wrecked. The damage to prop-
erty is many thousands of dollars.

Because of the interruption of wire
communication with the storm-swept
territory, only the most meager in-
formation was available. At Fisher, a
town of 400 inhabitants, it is reported
that but two buildings remain stand-
ing and that many injured are im-
prisoned among the wreckage of the
razed buildings.

Drunkards Denied Wives.

Springfield, Ill.—Young men who
frequent saloons will not be permitted
to enter into matrimonial relations in
Illinois if a bill introduced in the
house Wednesday is enacted into law,
and it probably will pass.

The bill was introduced by Repre-
sentative Groves and amends the
marriage laws of the state by declar-
ing an habitual drunkard incapable of
contracting marriage and defining an
"habitual drunkard" to be a per-
son who becomes intoxicated twice in
a year.

Reads Poems, Weds Author.

Bloomington, Ill.—The romantic
marriage at Windsor, Mo., of John F.
Myers, a rich retired farmer here
aged 74, who has obtained local fame
as a poet, and Minnie L. Barrett, aged
25, became known Friday. Attracted
by a volume of Myers' poems Miss
Barrett corresponded with him and a
wedding followed.

Two More Indiana Counties Dry.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two more In-
diana counties—Carroll and Gibson—
voted dry in elections Friday.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different
Sections of Kentucky.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mustered Out Because of Inefficiency.

Adj. Gen. Johnston issued an order
mustered out of the state guard serv-
ice Companies L of the First, A and
L of the Second and L of the Third
regiments. The order says the com-
panies fell below the average required
in the federal and state inspections.

Delegates Appointed.

Gov. Willson appointed United
States Senator Bradley, W. A. Robin-
son, of Louisville, and T. A. Combs,
of Lexington, delegates to the third an-
nual meeting of the International Con-
ference on State and Local Taxation,
at Louisville, September 21-24.

Brooms Higher.

M. Dorn, general manager of the
Frankfort broom factory, announced
an advance in price of brooms of \$1
per dozen following the increase in the
price of broom corn from \$60 to \$100
a ton. The drought of last season is
held responsible.

Pardoned by Governor.

The indictments against the Louis-
ville Herald Publishing Co., found in
the Calloway circuit court, and the
Trigg circuit court, in which the news-
paper was accused of libeling Judge
Cook and Commonwealth's Attorney
Smith, were pardoned by Gov. Willson.

Sparks For Commonwealth's Attorney.

Gov. Willson appointed Attorney T.
J. Sparks, of Greenville, common-
wealth's attorney of the Seventh judi-
cial district of Kentucky, to fill the va-
cancy occasioned by the resignation
of R. Y. Thomas, of Central City who
was elected to congress.

Exposition Commissioners Appointed.

The governor announced the ap-
pointment of two more Kentuckians
to the list of those who will repre-
sent the state as commissioners to the
Alaska-Yukon Pacific exposition. They
are F. C. Nunemacher and Fred W.
Kelsker, both of Louisville.

Old Furniture To Be Used.

The capitol commission, after a
lengthy conference, decided to use
much of the old furniture in the new
capitol, which will reduce the amount
to be purchased under the contract
about \$12,000.

New Company.

The Blue Grass Tobacco Works, of
Fayette county, with \$300,000 capital
stock, was incorporated in the depart-
ment of secretary of state, and was au-
thorized to engage in business.

Wife's Note Must Be Paid.

In reversing a judgment of the Shel-
by circuit court, Reuben Swearingen's
executor vs. Mary E. Tyler, the court
of appeals held that the defendant
could not set up the claim that she
had signed a note as surety for her
husband and escape payment of it.

To Restrain Closing of Contract.

A petition was filed in the state fis-
cal court here by Myrnie Cook, of Loui-
sville, seeking to prevent the closing
of contract with the Wollager Furni-
ture Co. for the furniture and furnish-
ings for the new capitol, on the ground
that price is too high.

New Examination Ordered.

Former State Actuary Bullock was
appointed by Insurance Commissioner
Bell to make a complete examination
of the reserve fund of the Citizens'
Life Insurance Co., of Louisville, to
ascertain the valuation of the policies
of the company.

Cyclone Downs Bridges.

Heavy rains here and all over Cen-
tral Kentucky have caused the creeks
to rise out of their banks, sweeping
bridges and fencing along with the
rush of the waters. Binley's Mills
was visited by a cloudburst, washing
away several bridges.

Scottsville, Ky.—J. C. Johnson, mail

carrier on Rural Route No. 3 out of
this place, was drowned during a
blinding storm of wind and rain while
trying to make his way back to town.
His hat and overcoat were found with
his mail pouch, in his buggy, some dis-
tance from where his body was dis-
covered.

Louisville, Ky.—The standard bill of

lading, a modified form of the so-called
uniform bill, will be put into effect by
the Southern railway, April 1. At the
same time the bill will be placed in
use by the Louisville and Nashville
and other southern lines, and it is
thought it will be a question of only
a few weeks until the bill is adopted
by all lines east of the Mississippi
and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Louisville, Ky.—A. Scott Bullitt, a

local attorney, secured a temporary in-
junction restraining the general coun-
cil from passing an amended building
ordinance allowing the construction of
the Galey theater, in which Rudolph
Hynicka, of Cincinnati, is interested.

Henderson, Ky.—Articles of incorpo-

ration were filed in the clerk's office
here by the Southern Coal and Trans-
portation Co. of West Virginia. The
amount of the capital stock is \$500,000,
and is divided into 5,000 shares, par
value of \$100 each.

Lexington, Ky.—Robert A. Downing,
senior member of the Purnell-Downing
Drug Co., was stricken with paralysis
in his bath-tub at his home here.

Augusta, Ky.—The heaviest rain for
years fell in this section, doing great
damage all over the county. A fifty-
foot iron bridge was washed away on
Camp creek.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The Kentucky
State Farmers' Institute convened in
this city with a large attendance. H.
M. Froman, of Ghent, presided. Col.
H. A. Summers made the welcome ad-
dress.

Versailles, Ky.—As a result of a
heavy rain the dam of the new lake
built by the Fox Spring Lake Co., four
miles from Versailles, gave way and
the water swept out, flooding the coun-
try below.

Louisville, Ky.—Ten athletes from
the Louisville manual training high
school will take part in the athletic
and indoor track meet of the Celta
Athletic club, of Cincinnati, on March
20.

Paducah, Ky.—A cloudburst seem-
ingly emptied its entire contents in
McCracken county, and approximately
did \$40,000 worth of damage. McCracken
county roads, said to be the most
durable in the state, are damaged at
least \$15,000.

Lexington, Ky.—With a sale of his
household goods and farming imple-
ments, Edward Corrigan, noted turf-
man, closed out his holdings in Ken-
tucky, with the exception of the thor-
oughbred stallion, imported Maria
Santa, and 12 brood mares.

Russellville, Ky.—Prof. B. E. Atkins,
president of Logan college for the past
seven years, one of the most success-
ful and prominent educators of the
south, died suddenly of acute heart
asthma, aged 51. He leaves a wife,
two daughters and two sons.

Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky republi-
cans left here to attend the inaugura-
tion of President Taft, on a special
train known as the "Bradley Special."
The Kentucky Republican club of
Washington has made every provision
for their comfort and convenience.

London, Ky.—Sherman Blanton, Na-
than Blanton, Jack Blanton and Pearl
Blanton were brought here for trial
for the killing of F. R. Blanton, near
Layman, Harlan county. Because the
defendants are extensively related in
Harlan county the case was trans-
ferred to London.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—General Manager
Ewing of the Planters' Protective as-
sociation, called off the sale of nearly
2,000,000 pounds of tobacco on the
ground that it conflicted in grade with
the 1907 tobacco held unsold at this
place. The executive committee later
rescinded this order and granted the
farmers the privilege of selling their
pool of 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco,
provided low lugs are sold to stem-
mers, and do not conflict with the un-
sold 1907 crop. Resolutions were
passed forbidding any more tobacco to
be sold loose when present deals are
completed.

Madisonville, Ky.—B. L. Tenge, col-
ored, of this city, has been appointed
rural route carrier out of Madisonville
on route No. 4, with Floyd Grace, an-
other colored man, as substitute. The
announcement of these appointments
has caused considerable comment and
it is the general opinion that a petition
will be sent the postmaster general to
rescind the appointments. There are
over one hundred families on this
route, all white but three, and the ap-
pointment of these colored men is not
at all satisfactory, and it is reported
that they will remove their boxes if
these men are to remain as carriers.

Owensboro, Ky.—J. A. Harris, one of
the most prominent insurance and real
estate men in Owensboro, was arrest-
ed on the charge of setting fire to and
attempting to burn his storehouse in
this city on February 13. Lloyd P.
Beckett, a former Deputy United
States Marshal in Western Kentucky
and brother of Senator Alvis Bennett,
of Ohio county, was also arrested, he
being charged with being an accessory
after the fact. Harris is prominent in
church affairs. He was formerly con-
nected with the real estate department
of the defunct Daviess County bank
and was also superintendent of the
Homestead Land Co., one of James H.
Parrish's concerns. He came here
from Louisville a number of years ago.

Louisville, Ky.—W. R. Moorman,
democrat, was defeated for reelection
as a member of the state board of
agriculture, forestry and immigration
by H. M. Beard, republican. It is said
suits may be filed to show Beard's elec-
tion was a result of irregularities.

Glasgow, Ky.—Articles of incorpo-
ration have been filed by the "Planters'
Lease Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Co.,"
with a capital stock of \$25,000. A
large lot has already been purchased
and the erection of a large warehouse
will begin at once.

A Little Fertilizer Talk to Farmers.

WHEN you buy fertilizer buy the **GLOBE** and **READ FERTILIZERS** for they have been used in this neighborhood for several years and they never fail when we have a season favorable. The mixture suits this soil. Some dealers will tell you they have a fertilizer just as good. He may have but you don't want to run the risk of having a bad crop to find out how good his fertilizer is. When you get the **GLOBE** or **READ FERTILIZER** you are getting what you know is good.

Sold by **C. C. RHODUS** Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY. ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Nauden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Feb. 26.—We are having lots of rain now.—As the Primary is close at hand the candidates are all stirring.—Mr. Godfrey Rader passed thru here last week.—Trading and moving is all the go at Purkeyville.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey has removed to Pigeon Roost.—Mr. Ed McQueen and Mr. Thomas McQueen have swapped farms.—Mrs. Arch Allen has a fine baby.—The little infant daughter of Mr. Will Hunley died Feb. 16.—Mr. George Lewis is very low with consumption.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Feb. 23.—We are having some rainy weather.—Archibald Bundy has moved to Clay Co. We are sorry to lose such a good neighbor.—Wedding bells are ringing, Nathaniel Jones and Miss Rose McGuire.—Arch B. Anderson and Miss Nannie Jones were married Feb. 18. They will spend their honeymoon in Cincinnati.—Robert Jones, Sr., is very sick with a nail stuck thru his foot.—Mrs. Edward Lake has been sick with rheumatism but is better at present.—Mr. Edward Lake sold to Mr. Bill Beck Williams one stock of hay for \$15.—Miss Ora M. Lake has returned home from a visit at McKee.—Walter Martin sold all of his provender to Jim Morris and will move to Texas.—John Rose was burnt with powder.—Robert Rose has a fine mare for sale.—Lumpkins Rose's case will be tried next week.—T. J. Lake just returned from Berea.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Feb. 22.—Muaps and restola are scattered all over the neighborhood. Henry Click is very poorly with jaundice and several others have light cases.—The friends and relatives of Miss Rose McGuire were much surprised to hear of her wedding, which is said to have taken place last Thursday. The bridegroom is Nathan Jones of Evergreen. Miss McGuire formerly lived at Kerby Knob.—Sherman Baker bought a mule of David Durham for a hundred dollars.—Mrs. Azne Holland of Kingston visited her sister, Mrs. Rhoda Click of this place and Mrs. Joel Lake of Evergreen.—James and Jno. Durham made a business trip to Berea Monday.—Mrs. Hiram Davis is very sick at this writing and Mr. Dean is no longer a candidate for County Attorney.—All our schools closed some time ago.—The following is a list of the Kerby Knob children who attended school regularly: Aaron Powell, Charlie Neely, Herbert Click, Tuck Powell, Almer Bertha and Bessie Click, Cora Williams,

Myrtle Click, Gracie Sparks, Flossie Click and Nettie Kerby.

Clover Bottom, Feb. 28.—Mr. Tom Cruse and wife are keeping house on the Green Abrams farm near here.—Mr. W. J. Hays lost a mule the other day.—W. H. Dean's baby is very low. Its recovery is very doubtful.—Hildie Durham is called to preach at the Clover Bottom Baptist church this year.—There are many candidates.—The rain last Tuesday night took off a good deal of fencing and cross ties.

DOUBLELICK.

Doublelick, Feb. 24.—We had a tide Tuesday night which did great damage. Henry Callahan's house almost washed off during the tide. The roads are in such bad condition that people had to stop hauling.—W. M. Sparks and Geo. Gatliff made a business trip to Wildie for Henry Cook.—Joe Martin went Tuesday to see his girls that are going to school at Berea.—James Garrett is slowly recovering.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sparks are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy.—Married, Nathan Jones and Rose McGuire, Archie Anderson and Nannie Jones.—Henry Callahan had a bush cutting last week and got a good days work done.—Mr. Frank Malleote has two fine hound pups for sale.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Callahan are rejoicing over a fine boy.—Mrs. Maggie Rose is visiting her father-in-law, Dr. James Rose of Doublelick.

PEOPLES.

Peoples, March 1.—Plenty of candidates nowadays.—Mr. James Davidson and son Sherman went to Altamont today on business.—Mr. John Baker visited home folks Thursday night.—George Baldwin and Willie King are clearing a large new ground.—Mr. G. W. Baker, candidate for sheriff of Jackson Co., is out canvassing this week.—Some of the young folks enjoyed a fine boat ride during the tide last week.—Mr. Lee Wehth, candidate for school superintendent was thru here shaking hands with the boys Friday.

PARROT.

Parrot, March 1.—Married Feb. 22 Mr. John McDowell to Mrs. Hannah Sparkman.—Married Feb. 23 Mr. Isaac Holmes to Miss Lucy Roberts.—Ellen, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam House has been very sick but is getting better.—Mr. Leonard Hacker of Moores Creek was at this place Friday on business.—Mr. Wiley Baker is selling out his house furniture to go to Illinois.—Mr. Cathern Andrews of Hamilton, O., is with home folks here.—Mr. Griffith Harris and wife of Conklin who were visiting N. M. Harris of this place have returned home.—Mr. W. F. Cole of this place is a candidate for magistrate.—Mr. A. H. Parrett of Isaacs, who is a candidate for sheriff of Jackson Co., passed thru this vicinity on his way to Horse Lick.—Died on the 27th of Feb. at his home near Moores Creek, Mr. George Lewis. He was a member of the Green Hill church.

GREENHALL.

Green Hall, March 1.—William Evans has moved to his new home on

Sturgeon.—Bent and Bunk Pierson are clearing up some nice new grounds.—J. N. Smith and Co. are selling goods in the store vacated by the Jackson Co. Bargain Store.—J. D. Pierson is selling nursery stock this season for the Fairmount Nursery at Troy, O.—J. A. Evans and family are planning to move to Leslie Co. for the summer.—R. E. Evans sold a good mule to Stephen Marcum of London for \$150 and bought a mare from Lill-bern Peters.—J. W. Mullins candidate for County Judge gave an interesting talk to a good crowd Saturday.—Dr. Green Bowles will make his headquarters at J. D. Pierson's March 7-10. All who are wanting teeth pulled, repaired, or made should call.—Lee Pierson who went out of the livery business at Berea last year is located at Perkins, Oklahoma. His brother Harris Pierson is at Mitchell, Ind.—S. D. Evans is building a new black smith shop.—J. D. Pierson has built a good barn.—John P. Wilson is building a large wood shed.—Silas Flanery is putting a lot of sheds to his barn and building a smoke house.—Teddy, Lucy and Finly Pierson are now taking their vacation, having been in school for the last 8 months.—A neighbor who has been stilling and selling whiskey for several years and caused the country untold trouble is now dodging the law and will leave with his family for Oklahoma in a few days, having got into so much trouble he cannot stay here.—Others should take warning and let whiskey and other intoxicating beverages alone. It will get you into trouble sooner or later. This man was doing well before he began fooling with whiskey. He owned two good farms one covered with fine timber and other personal property worth several hundred dollars and parties who ought to know say he is broken up. We do trust no one will take up his trade in this county again.—Our regular meetings at Canons chapel is the first Sunday in each month conducted by Rev. Harvey Johnson and at Big Spring in the afternoon. Mr. Johnson is a good man and always has a large audience.—We learn that the L. & A. R. H. will extend their line from Idamay to Buffalo soon.—J. R. Cook is improving his dwelling.—L. M. Cook has erected a new barn.—Jas Moore and wife were visiting J. F. Smith Sunday.—We learn James B. Hall will start up his saw mill in March.

MADISON.

Mauden, Feb. 27.—On Feb. 25th a series of meetings began at Mt. Glend, conducted by the Rev. John Wilder, Jaanes Pennington and William Johnston.—Mr. Leonard Coffey of Egypt and Miss Lillie Blumham of Mauden were quietly married Feb. 25th at the home of the groom.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Estridge were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ward the 24th.—Mrs. Charley Amyx and children have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Amyx of this place.—Lee Estridge of this place has sold his property of Wm. Farnum and has purchased a farm near London and is going to move to it soon.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Feb. 28.—Several cases of measles are reported near here.—The candidate plague is still in this vicinity, and farmers are wishing the election was over.—Sherman Durham moved to his new home in Jasper Hollow Saturday.—Ambrose Hrockman who was ill is much improved.—The Revs. Bowman and Clemmons, preached to a large audience at this place today.—James Isaacs has rented of Dillard Durham for the ensuing year, the house and place recently vacated by Macarrah McKlaey, where he will move in the near future.—Daa, the little son of A. P. Gahhard, who has paralysis of the face is improving.—A. P. Gahhard is planning to sell his property here and go to Canada in the spring. We shall be sorry to lose them as they are good neighbors and citizens.—C. P. Moore, candidate for County Attorney was in this vicinity Saturday and stayed over night at the home of J. R. Durham. Mr. Moore seems to be in the lead here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Feb. 24.—A very hard rain fell here yesterday and last night.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris of Berea was buried at the Scaffold Cane cemetery Tuesday Feb. 23. The cause of the little one's death was whooping cough.—Miss Bettie Todd is staying with Mrs. Arthur Guha at Snider.—Mr. Jaanes Baling who has been sick so long is slowly improving.—Mrs. Nora McGuire is reported better.—Mr. T. C. Viars and daughter Beulah visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at Scaffold Cane.

CONWAY.

Conway, Feb. 28.—The hard storm of last week caused wash outs, and the overflow of Round Creek. Mr. I. A. Bowman had three calves drowned.—Mr. Bill Wood is very sick. He has moved to the property he bought of Criss Wood.—Jim Wood is sick.—The Round Stone Land Co., is selling land

every week. Arthur Dalley bought 100 acres and some others contemplate buying.—H. H. Dalley is thinking of running a boarding house soon in Conway, and desires the patronage of all those who wish to stop with him. No card playing or whiskey drinking will be allowed.

TEMPLE.

Temple, Feb. 23.—The farmers are fixing for a large tobacco crop in this end of the county.—Mr. J. T. Bunch who has been very poorly for some time is improving slowly.—Mr. E. O. Nelson is very sick.—Mr. David Lucas has been very poorly for some time.—Mr. J. T. Durham is very ill.—Mr. Charles Robinson has a saw and grist mill on Parkers Creek.—Mr. Isaac Clouse and family are selling out to go west.—Church was held at Fairview last Saturday and Sunday. There was a large attendance. Six preachers were present. New lamps have been gotten for the church.—Mrs. Laura Wells of Alder Branch visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Standley of Livingston paid their daughter a visit from Thursday to Saturday.—Miss Sallie Green of Altamont is visiting her sister near Kingston.

GARRARD COUNTY. PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, March 1.—Mrs. Susie Halcomb is very ill.—John Cade has sold his farm near Wallaceton to Cole Guinn for \$2,500 and will leave for Oklahoma in the spring.—The recent rains have done considerable damage to bottom land.—Mrs. Fannie Brockman and three children were the guests of G. B. and O. L. Gahhard Friday and Saturday night.—Mrs. L. Stowe and family were visiting her father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rogers of Richmond last week.—G. H. Gahhard has been on the sick list for the last few days.

MADISON COUNTY. BIG HILL.

Big Hill, March 2.—The farmers are plowing and getting ready for corn.—Sunday school is progressing at Pilot

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school house.—Thursday night prayer meeting is to be led by Mrs. Hunter. Every body is invited.—Preaching at the school house Sunday night by the Rev. R. L. Ambrose. All that can should attend this service.—New song books have been bought for this place and a singing school is expected soon.—Mrs. Whit Lewis, who has been sick is some better.—Miss Mary Robinson who has been sick for some time is reported better.—Mr. Gilbert House brought his brother, Elmer, who died from heart dropsy from California to London for burial.—Mr. Lee Hays and family who went to Indiana two years ago are expected to return to Kentucky in July. Mr. Hays went for his health. He is said to be ten pounds heavier than he ever was.—Mrs. Lucy Hayes and Willie went to Dr. Cowley's office and were vaccinated March 1.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, Mar. 1.—We had the largest tide of this season in the creek last week.—A great many rafts were taken out of station Camp and Red Lick Creeks.—Horace Kidwell

bought a number of hogs of the Wells boys on Red Lick.—Wm. Isaacs and Lewis Isaacs took several head of cattle to Richmond Monday.—Mr. Lewis Isaacs who has been ill is improving.—James and Willie Isaacs went to Jackson Co., last week to buy hogs.—S. H. Ginn, who has been logging on Red Lick this fall got a number of rafts out on this tide.—Misses Winnie, Mary and Kate Moores were the guests of Mrs. Aune Click Thursday.—Carter Fowler passed thru our town today.—Dr. J. F. Scrivner bought a pair of mules from J. T. Sparks for \$400.—Mr. W. French and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of two girls in their home on the 26th.—Turner Derbin left Friday for Illinois where he will spend the summer.—Clay Moores has ordered a lot of fencible. He aims to go into the sheep raising business.—Homer Arvine of this place sold a tract of land for \$2,000.—Ray Arvine had a working Saturday and a party Saturday night.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, March 1.—James Sparks of Station Camp bought H. G.

(Continued on fourth page)

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Estill County—Talitha Logston, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kintred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Ricea Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tinscher, Gray Hawk, Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh J. S. Reynolds, Mr. Kee, Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap, Miss Ida King, Olin.
Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple.
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